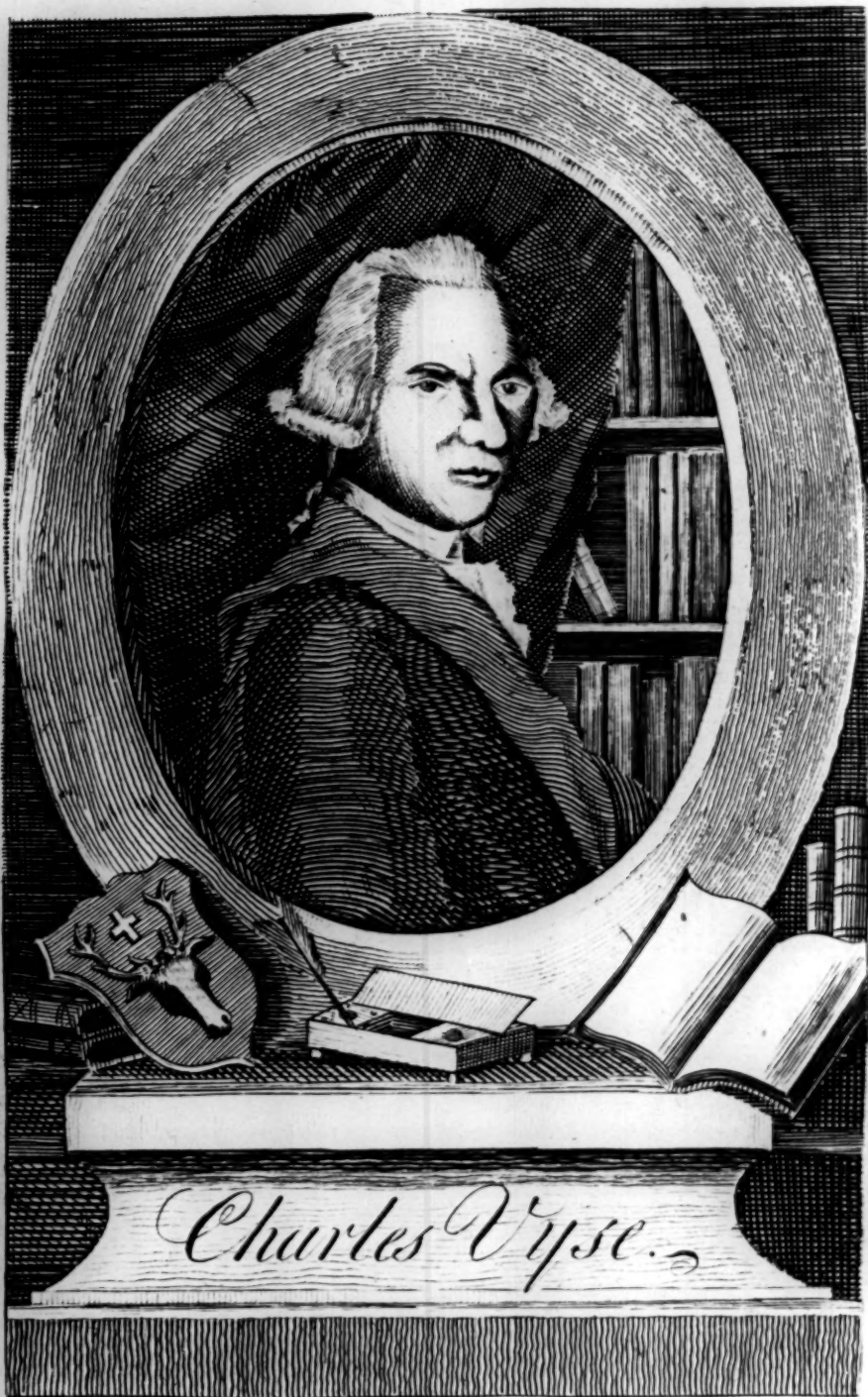
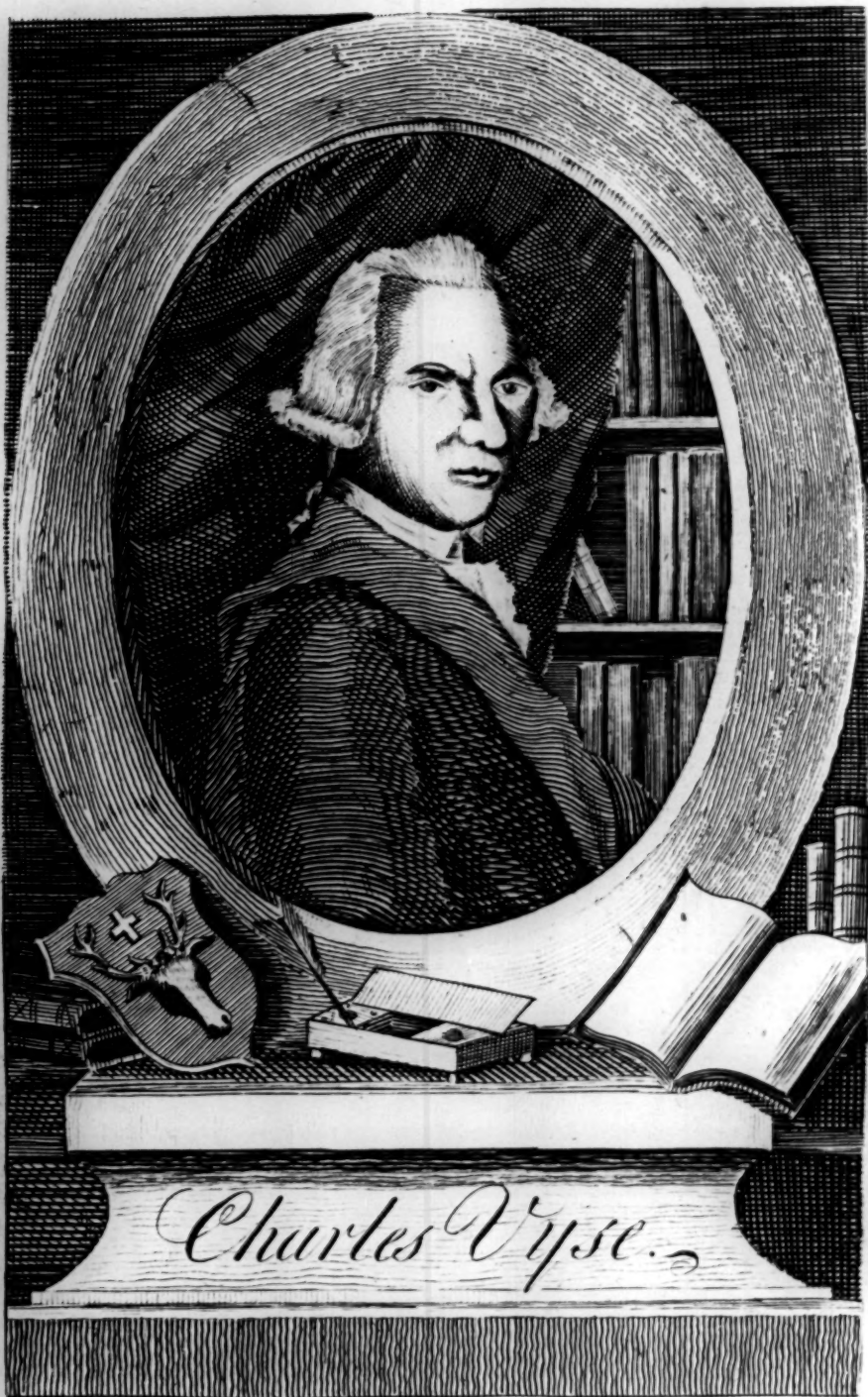






T H E
New London Spelling-Book.

Or the YOUNG GENTLEMAN's and LADY's
GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.

IN FIVE PARTS.

I. For Beginners, shewing a natural and easy Method to pronounce and express both common Words and proper Names, gradually ascending from Oneto Six Syllables, properly distinguished by Tables. Together with easy Lessons, placed at the End of each Table, for the more speedy way of teaching Children to read. Also is added, a few Lessons on various Subjects in Verse; with Rules and Maxims of moral Conduct, &c. and may be spoke extempore on breaking-up.

II. A Table of Words, that are the same or nearly alike in Sound but different in Signification and in Spelling; in which the

In the whole of which great Care has been taken to collect what might teach Youth their Duty and Behaviour towards God and Man, and is recommended by several eminent Schoolmasters as the most useful Performance for the Instruction of Youth extant, as it will enable the Teacher to instruct his Scholars to read with Propriety, without the Assistance of any other Book.

Scholar should be made perfect, to spell without Book, to prevent the writing one Word for another.

III. Directions for an agreeable Behaviour and polite Address; with a Table of Words, properly accented for Exercise in Spelling.

IV. Lessons on various Subjects, in Prose and Verse.

V. A plain and compendious Grammar, with Rules for spelling and dividing Words into Syllables; the Use of Stops, Marks, and Capitals; Rules for reading with Elegance and Propriety; Tables of Abbreviations, the Multiplication and Pence Tables; to which is added, the

CHURCH CATECHISM.

The TENTH EDITION, corrected and improved. K

By CHARLES VYSE,
Author of the TUTOR'S GUIDE; the KEY to the TUTOR'S
GUIDE; a NEW GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR, for the Use
of Schools; the LADIES ACCOMPTANT, &c.

L O N D O N:
Printed for G. G. J. & J. ROBINSON, in Paternoster Row.
MDCXCXI.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM



ENGRAVED FOR VYSE'S

A a 	B b 	C c 
Arabian	Bohemian	Chinese
D d 	E e 	F f 
Dutchman	Egyptian	Frenchman
G g 	H h 	I i 
Gree cian	Hottentot	Italian
K k 	L l 	M m 
Kamtschatkale	Laplander	Mexican

NEW LONDON SPELLING BOOK

N n 	O o 	P p 
Norwegian	Otaheitean	Persian
Q q 	R r 	S s 
Quaker	Russian	Spaniard
T t 	V v 	W w 
Turk	Venetian	Welchman
X x 	Y y 	Z z 
Xenophon	Y (Letter)	Zealander

NEW YORK LIBRARY BOOK



P R E F A C E.

THE Reader, by perusing the **TITLE-PAGE** of this little Book, will easily be acquainted with its Contents and Use.

I shall not follow the ungenerous, though common Maxim, of endeavouring to raise the Merits of my own Performance, by depreciating the Labours of those who have written on the same Subject. They have all used their best Endeavours to promote the Education of Youth; and have therefore deserved well of the Public.

I am not vain enough to imagine, that my Method is free from Faults; on the contrary, I should be extremely obliged to any Gentleman for such Hints and Observations as may tend to its Improvement; and I assure them with great Sincerity, that I will make the best Use in my Power of their Information.

I have spent some Years in studying the best Methods to promote the public Benefit, and reducing them to Practice in my own Academy. The Success, in general, has been answerable to my Expectation, and the Pleasure I have taken in the Work; but how I have succeeded in the following Pages, must be left to Experience, and the Judgment of the Public, to whose Decisions I cheerfully submit.

G. Vise.

T H E New London Spelling Book.

P A R T I.

The ALPHABET; or, LETTERS used in
the ENGLISH TONGUE, with their
NAMES and PARTICULAR SOUNDS

Old Roman.		Italic.		Old English.		Their Names.
Great.	Small.	Great.	Small.	Great.	Small.	To be perfectly pronounced before you attempt to spell.
A	a	A	a	A	a	ay
B	b	B	b	B	b	bee
C	c	C	c	C	c	fee
D	d	D	d	D	d	dee
E	e	E	e	E	e	e
F	f	F	f	F	f	eff
G	g	G	g	G	g	gee
H	h	H	h	H	h	ayth
I	i	I	i	I	i	i
K	k	K	k	K	k	cay
L	l	L	l	L	l	ell
M	m	M	m	M	m	em
N	n	N	n	N	n	en
O	o	O	o	O	o	o
P	p	P	p	P	p	pee
Q	q	Q	q	Q	q	cu
R	r	R	r	R	r	ar
S	s	S	s	S	s	efs
T	t	T	t	T	t	tee
V	v	V	v	V	v	vee
W	w	W	w	W	w	yu
X	x	X	x	X	x	double yu
Y	y	Y	y	Y	y	eks
Z	z	Z	z	Z	z	wi
						zed
				B		

The VOWELS.

a e i o u, and y when it follows a Consonant.

CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

Double LETTERS.

Æ ġ ĥ ħ ĩ ĵ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ ħ æ œ.

The fame separated.

ct fi fh fb fk ft fl fl fi fi ff ff fsi ffl ffi ae oe

Letters apt to be taken for one another.

b d f f p q m n h k r t.

Easy Syllables of two Letters.

TABLE I.

a.	e.	i.	o.	u.	y.	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy	ad	ed	id	od	ud
da	de	di	do	du	dy	af	ef	if	of	uf
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	ah	eh		oh	
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy					
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	al	el	il	ol	ul
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	ap	ep	ip	op	up
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	as	es	is	os	us
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	at	et	it	ot	ut
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	aw	ew		ow	
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
wa	we	wi	wo		wy	ay			oy	
ya	ye		yo			az	ez	iz	oz	uz
az	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy					

T A B L E II.

Syllables and Words of three Letters.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly	qua	que	qui	quo	quy	
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry	sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly	sma	sme	smi	sno	smu	smy
cra	cre	cri	cro	eru	ery	spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly	ska	ske	ski	ske	sku	sky
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly	tha	the	thi	tho	thu	thy
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply	wha	whē	whi	who	whu	why
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry	phā	phē	phi	pho	phu	phy
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try	ast	est	ift	oft	uft	
twā	twē	twi	two			Note. ph sound like f.					

T A B L E III.

Words of three Letters.

A LL	Ell	gin	Kin
art	egg	gun	Lad
bad	elm	gay	lay
bed	err	Hay	let
bow	Far	had	lip
boy	fat	has	lot
bay	fed	her	Man
Cat	few	him	Nay
can	fit	Ink	not
cut	fly	inn	nut
Day	Get	Job	Pan
did	got	joy	pat

put	Sat	Ten	won
Ran	fay	tap	wey
rag	fin	tay	Yes
ray	fix	War	yew
rum	fun	wit	

T A B L E IV.

Words of three Letters, composed of one Consonant and two Vowels or a Diphthong.

P E A	fue	haw	key
fea	law	taw	eye
tea	maw	naw	our
yea	raw	raw	out
bee	oar	too	jay
fee	faw	boy	lay
die	dew	day	age
lie	few	oak	ape
oil	hew	one	are
ufe	new	gay	aid
you	pew	hay	aim
doe	few	lay	eat
foe	ice	may	owl
toe	oat	fay	was
due	caw	way	won

Some Easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding Three Letters.

L E S S O N I.

A bad Boy and a bad Man go in a bad Way,
and put off the Law of God.

All who sin go in a bad Way; do you no ill,
nor use the ill Way; for the End of it is bad.

LESSON II.

My Son, let not a bad Boy sit by you; nor go in his ill way, if you are bid. For if you do ill you cannot go to God.

In God do I put my Joy, and to him do I cry all the Day.

LESSON III.

My Joy is to try the Law of my God. I am not in the Way of Sin, for if I do sin, I cannot go to God.

Go not far off me, O my God; and let me not go out of the Way of thy Law.

LESSON IV.

If Sin be in us, we are in an ill Way; let us all go out of it for it is bad for us.

Who can say he has no Sin, and is in the Way of God? Not one can say so. But all my Joy is to try and use the Way of the Lord, for no one is set far off by him, who go in his Way; but Sin is our Foe.

LESSON V.

The Eye of God is on all Men, in God do I put my Joy, and to him do I cry all the Day.

If any Man do ill he cannot go to God, for the Way of God is no ill Way. My Son, do as you are bid, but if you are bid, do no ill.

LESSON VI.

I see thy Way, O God; O how I joy in it; O let me not sin.

Let not my Sin put me off, let me not go to the Pit, but try me in thy Way. The bad Man is a Foe to God, and God is a Foe to the bad Man; so let us not do ill.

T A B L E V.

Words of One Syllable, wherein Two Vowels make a Diphthong.

AI	caul	learn	sheep
A ID	fault	meal	street
ail	jaunt	meat	sweet
air	taunt	peach	weep
brain	vaunt	pear	EI
chain	EA	read	deign
claim	bead	reap	feign
drain	beam	speak	freight
frain	bleach	spread	height
faith	breast	stead	IE
pain	breath	steal	brief
plain	thear	EE	chief
gain	dread	beef	field
rain	dream	beer	friend
fail	great	deed	grief
faint	heal	deem	thief
train	heart	meet	OA
twain	lead	need	boar
AU	leaf	feed	boat
baul	lean	seem	coach

Some Easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

L E S S O N VII.

I will mind thee, O Lord, for thou art kind to me.

Day by Day will I pray to thee.

Go not far from me, O God, my God.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VIII.

My Son, if thy Ways are bad, see that you mend, and the Lord will help you. For the Eye of the Lord is on all men; and he will help all who cry to him.

LESSON IX.

I will mind the Way of the Lord my God, that I may not sin.

I will shun them that will hurt me, lest I be hurt by them.

I will not walk with them that are bad, lest I be so too.

LESSON X.

But I will walk in the Way of my God, and then he will help me.

My Son, do all that is just, and God will love you; call on him, and he will help you; seek the Lord, and you will find him.

For the Lord will help all them that cry to him with a pure mind.

TABLE V. Continued.

C	Coal	point	door	wool	pound	quash
	coat	soil	food	OU	prond	UI
groat	toil	flood	Could	thould	Guilt	
roast	OO	hood	count	would	guild	
toast	Blood	look	soul	UA	quill	
OI	bloom	moon	four	Guard	quilt	
Joint	doom	noon	noun	quart	quit	

fruit	straw	shew	gown	EY	coy
AW	thaw	OW	AY	Grey	joy
Dawn	EW	Blow	Bray	prey	toy
drawn	Blew	bowl	dray	they	UY
fawn	brew	down	fray	whey	buy
lawn	drew	brow	play	OY	
pawn	grew	flow	pray	boy	

LESSON XI.

I will not walk with bad Men, but I will walk in a good Path all my Life; that I may keep in the Way of the Lord my God. For God doth see us, and all that we do; I will sing to the Lord all the Day long.

LESSON XII.

I know that all my Ways will be just, when I hold fast the Laws of God.

For this will I call on him and pay my vow.

I will pray to God all the Day; I will lift up my Mind to him, and call on him for Help.

LESSON XIII.

The Lord is the true God, and doth mind all that we say and do.

The Lord our God is one God; it is he that hath made us; to him will I go for Help.

LESSON XIV.

My Son, you must love them that do not love you, as well as them that do love you.

My Son, you must pray for them that hate you, and God will love you; for we are all under his Care.

T A B L E VI.

Words of One Syllable, in which e final lengthens the Syllable, and softens the Sound of c and g.

B AKE	page	trice	base	prime
cake	rage	twice	case	rhyme
nake	fage	life	blade	budge
make	wage	wife	shade	judge
face	stage	knife	spade	glaze
lace	file	strife	trade	graze
mace	mile	made	badge	hinge
pace	guile	male	cadge	finge
hide	while	mule	hedge	clove
ride	Dice	muse	fledge	grove
fide	lice	hate	drake	glove
tide	mice	late	snake	prove
tride	nice	rate	chime	love
cage	slice	nate	crime	move

Some easy Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding
- five Letters.

L E S S O N XV.

THE Lord is God, it is he that made us,
so we must love him.

The Fear of the Lord, is to hate what is bad.

To do Good, is the Way to find it.

Fear to do ill, and you will do well.

Time and Tide, will stay for no Man.

L E S S O N XVI.

The Fear of the Lord, is the good Man's Stay,
and no Harm will move him.

All Good is from God, he will give all Joy to
us that love and obey him.

Mine Eyes look up to him on high, my Mind
is fixed on his Laws.

L E S S O N XVII.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him,
so will I call on him for Help, that I may be safe
from them that hate me and with me Evil.

The Lord, he is God, and Lord of all; just
and true are all his Ways, and holy is his Name.

T A B L E VI. *Continued.*

H ence	snare	purge	chuse	prance
fence	spare	furge	chime	change
dance	barge	smite	thine	strange
lance	large	spite	thence	hinge
fwine	hadge	share	whence	fringe
thine	hedge	stare	drudge	cringe
crime	wedge	grave	grudge	plunge
thyme	ferge	knave	icheme	spunge
grape	verge	shave	phlegm	snudge
snipe	forge	stave	chance	trudge
glare	gorge	whose	prince	pledge
share	George	those	glance	sledge

LESSON XVIII.

I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have none else but me; the Word was with God, and the Word was God; all were made by him, and without him we cannot be safe from them that hate us.

LESSON XIX.

All they that love God will keep his Laws: and all ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate Sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live to keep me, O God, from all bad men; for my Hope is in thee.

LESSON XX.

My Son, walk not in thy own Way, but walk in the Way of the Lord, and he will love you and do you Good.

My Son, do not play with them that do ill; for if you do, the Lord will not love you.

LESSON XXI.

I will love thee, O Lord, for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all that I do.

Day by Day, will I sing to thee, and I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain; but I will love thy Law and walk in thy Ways.

T A B L E VII.

Words of Six, Seven, and Eight Letters.

H ounds	tongue	scratch
pounds	brought	thatch
bright	fraught	fourth
flight	health	twelfth
plough	wealth	naught
through	throwds	taught
strings	shrimps	strange
things	should	length
quench	would	strength
trench	stealth	thought

*Some more easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, on
God, the Creation, the Birth and Death of Christ.*

L E S S O N XXII.

ON God is my Love, he is good to all; all
Things are of him.

Our God is a great God; he is King of Kings;
and Lord of Lords.

By the Word of God all Things were made.

L E S S O N XXIII.

First of all, God made Heaven and Earth. He
then made the Light and Shade. The Light to
make Day, and the Shade Night: and the Eve
and the Morn were the first Day.

L E S S O N XXIV.

The next Thing God made was the Air and
Sky, which was the Work of the next Day.

Then did he part the Sea from the Land; he
made the Earth to bring forth Grass, and all
Sorts of Herbs to yield Seed, and Trees to bear
Fruit; and God saw it was good: this was the
Work of the third Day.

LESSON XXV.

Then God made the Sun, that great Light, to rule the Day.

He made the Moon, the less Light, to rule the Night; he also made the Stars, that shine so bright in the Sky, and cheer the Gloom of Night: this was done on the fourth Day.

LESSON XXVI.

Next God made the Fish of the Sea, and Fowls of the Air; which was the Work of the fifth Day.

And on the sixth Day, God made all the Beasts of the Earth, and each Thing that creeps on the Ground.

LESSON XXVII.

On the same sixth Day, God made Man to rule all the rest, the Fish of the Sea, Fowl of the Air, and each Thing that lives or moves on the Earth.

And God saw all the Things that he had made; and they were all the best that could be.

Words of Two Syllables accented on the First Syllable.

T A B L E VIII.

A B-ject	a-gue	an-chor	an-them
ab-sen-tal	mond	an-gel	an-vil
ab-bey	al-so	an-ger	a-ny
ac-cent	al-tar	an-gle	a-pron
af-ter	al-way	an-guish	ar-cher
a-lum	am-ber	an-swer	ar-mor

ar-my	bar-gain	bi-ble	bluf-ter
ar-row	bar-ley	bi-as ⁺	bob-bin
au-thor	bar-rel	bib-ber	bod-kin
Bab-ble	bar-ren	big-nefs	bob-tail
ba-con	bash-fui	bifh-op	bog-gle
bad-nefs	bas-ket	bif- ket ^{cut}	boil-ing
back-bite	ba-son	bit-ter	bold-nefs
back-ward	ba-ftard	bit-tern	bol-ster
bas-file	bat-ter	blank-nefs	bon-dage
ba-lance	bat-tle	blan-ket	bon-net
bag-gage	bai-liff	blem-ish	boo-by
bald-nefs	beau-ty	blind-fold	book-ish
ban-dage	beck-on	blind-nefs	bor-der
ban-dy	bed-ftead	blif-ter	bor-row
bane-ful	beg-gar	block-head	bot-tom
ba-nifh	bel-lows	blood-fhot	boun-ty
bank-er	bet-ter ⁺	blof-fom	bow-els
ban-quet	be-ver	blow-ing	boy-ish
ban-ter	ber-ry	blub-ber	brace-let
bap-tifm	be-fom	blun-der	

L E S S O N XXVIII.

Last of all, God made Man, of the Dust of the Earth, and called his Name Adam; and Adam gave Names to all the Beasts, Fowls, and Fishes which were created. But as God had made a Male and Female of every living Thing except Woman, he therefore brought a deep Sleep upon Adam, and took a Rib out of his Side, of which he formed a Woman, and her Name was called Eve; and from these two sprang all the people of the Earth.

LESSON XXIX.

God, that made the World, and all Things in it; he is Lord of all, and dwells not in a House that is made with Hands.

Nor is he in need of one Thing, since he gives to all, Life, Breath, and all good Things.

LESSON XXX.

The Lord has made of one Blood, all Sorts of Men, to dwell on the Face of all the Earth, and has fixed the Times and Bounds of their Place, that they should seek the Lord, if by some Means they might find him, though he be not far from each of us.

LESSON XXXI.

For in the Lord we live, move, and are; for we are all his Seed.

Since then we are the Seed of God, we ought not to think that he is like Gold, Wood, or Stone, cut in due Form by the Art of Man.

LESSON XXXII.

The Lord God made Man at First in a State of Bliss; but through Sin, he fell from that State, into a State of Sin and Misery.

Christ our Lord came down from on high, to save Man from Sin and Death.

His Birth was mean and low; his Life meek and free from Pride; his Laws he gave to the World, and by him we have all Hope to live in Bliss and Joy, when the World shall come to an End.

L E S S O N XXXIII.

Let us all, here on Earth, strive to be like him; that is, let us be good as he was good, and meek as he was meek.

Low in our own Eyes as he was; then he will raise us up on high, and make us, Sons of God.

L E S S O N XXXIV.

Our Lord Christ Jesus came down into this World, to save Men. He taught the right Way to the next, and did shew us the Path we should walk in.

But when all this Good was done for us, he was nailed up to a Cross; he was laid in the Grave; and, for our Sakes, went through the Vale of Death that we might live, and be Heirs of Blifs.

T A B L E VIII. *Continued.*

B Reast-plate	bro-ker	bul-lock	but-ter
bran-dish	bro-ther	bul-rush	but-ton
bram-ble	bru-tal	bul-wark	bux-om
bra-zen	brut-ish	bun-dle	buz-zard
breath-less	bub-ble	bur-den	Cab-bage
bri-dle	buck-et	burn-ish	cab-bin
brief-ly	buck-ler	bur-gefs	cal-dron
bri-er	buc-kle	burn-ing	cam-bric
brim-stone	buck-ram	bu-ry	Cam-bridge
bri-ny	bud-get	bush-el	cam-blet
Bri-tish	buf-fet	buf-tle	cam-el
brit-tle	bul-let	but-cher	cam-phor

ca-nal	cer-tain	chym-ist	com-frey
can-cel	cha-lice	ci-der	com-mon
can-dle	chal-dron	ci-pher	com-mune
can-ker	chal-lenge	ceil-ing	com-pact
can-non	cham-ber	cis-tern	com-pass
can-ton	chan-cel	ci-tron	com-ma
can-vas	chand-ler	ci-ty	com-merce
ca-per	chan-nel	ci-vet	com-pound
ca-pon	chap-man	ci-vil	con-cord
cap-tain	chap-let	cla-mor	con-course
cap-tive	chap-lain	clap-per	con-duct
car-cass	chap-ter	cla-ret	con-duit
car-go	cha-pel	cla-ry	con-flict
car-nal	char-ger	cler-gy	con-quer
care-ful	charm-er	cli-ent	con-fort
car-nage	charm-ing	cli-mate	con-stant
car-pet	char-ter	clo-set	con-struct
car-rot	cha-sten	cloi-ster	con-test
car-ry	chat-tels	clou-dy	con-trite
car-ver	cheap-en	clo-ven	con-vent
case-ment	chear-ful	clu-ster	con-verse
cas-tle	che-rish	clut-ter	con-vex
cask-et	cher-ry	cock-ney	con-vict
cau-dle	chef-nut	cof-fee	con-vey
cau-sey	Chef-ter	cof-fin	cool-ness
caul-dron	child-hood	col-lar	coo-per
ca-vil	child-ish	col-lege	cop-per
ce-dar	chil-dren	col-lop	co-py
cel-lar	chim-ney	co-lours	co-ral
cen-for	chi-sel	co-lumn	cor-ner
cen-sure	cha-ser	come-ly	cor-net
cen-ture	chris-ten	co-met	cof-set
ceu-try	chuc-kle	com-fort	cof-tive
cen-tre	churl-ish	com-bat	cof-tard

coun-ter	da-mask	doubt-less	ed-dy
coun-ty	dam-sel	Do-ver	e-dict
cou-ple	dam-son	dough-ty	ef-fort
cou-rage	dan-dle	dow-er	eigh-ty
cou-sin	dan-driff	dow-lafs	ei-ther
cow-slip	dan-gle	down-ward	el-bow
cox-comb	dark-ness	dow-ny	el-der
crack-nels	dar-ling	drow-zy	em-ber
craf-ty	dar-nel	drab-ler	em-blem
crea-ture	da-ftard	dra-gon	en-try
cre-dit	daugh-ter	dra-per	en-voy
cri-er	daz-zle	draw-er	en-vy
crim-son	dead-ly	draw-ing	e-equal
crook-ed	death-less	dread-ful	ef-fay
crotch-et	de-cent	drea-mer	e-vil
cru-el	de-ift	dri-ver	er-min
crop-per	de-luge	drop-fy	er-rant
cud-gel	dew-lap	drub-bing	er-ror
cul-ture	di-al	drow-fy	e-ven
cun-ning	di-et	drum-mer	Eu-robe
cu-rate	dif-fer	drunk-ard	eu-nuch
cur-dle	dim-pel	dry-shod	ex-it
cur-ling	din-ner	duke-dom	Fa-ble
cus-tom	dis-cord	du-ty	fa-bric
cut-ler	dis-mal	dwin-dle	fac-tor
cy-prefs	dis-own	Ea-gle	fag-got
cyg-net	dis-tance	ea-ger	faith-ful
cym-bol	di-vers	ear-ly	fal-con
Dag-ger	diz-zy	ear-nest	falf-hood
dag-gle	doc-tor	earth-quake	fa-mish
dain-ty	dole-ful	earth-en	fa-mous
dai-ry	dol-phin	East-er	far-thing
dal-ly	do-tard	east-ward	fan-cy
dam-age	doubt-ful	ea-fy	far-mer

far-row	faul-ter	fee-ble	fel-male
fal-ten	fa-vor	feel-ing	fer-ment
fa-tal	fear-ful	fe-lon	fer-ret
fat-ness	fea-thers	fel-low	fer-ry

A few Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON XXXV.

LORD, who shall dwell in thy House, or who shall rest on thy holy Hill?

He that leads a godly Life, and doth the Things which are right, and speaks the Truth from his Heart.

He that sets no bounds by his own Ways, but is low in his own Eyes, and makes much of them that fear the Lord.

He that hath not done Ill to his Friend, nor spoke Ill of him.

He that hath done Good to his Neighbour, and not done ill Things, shall not fall, but stand fast to the End.

LESSON XXXVI.

Keep me, O God, for in thee have I put my Trust.

O my Soul! thou hast said to the Lord, Thou art my God: my Goods are of no Worth unto thee.

All my Joy is in the Saints that are in the Earth, and such as love thy Way.

My Heart is glad, my Joy is great.

For Thou, Lord, hast delivered my Soul from Death, and my Feet from falling; that I may walk before God in the Light of the Living.

L E S S O N XXXVII.

I will love thee, O Lord, my Strength, the Lord is my Rock, and my strong Hold, my God and my Might, in whom I will trust.

I will call on the Lord for Help; so shall I be safe from them that hate me.

The Pains of Hell came round me; the Snares of Death took hold upon me.

But I will call on the Lord, and make my Complaint to my God.

So shall he hear my Voice out of his holy Hill, and my Complaint shall come to him.

L E S S O N XXXVIII.

The Way of God is a pure and holy Way; the Word of the Lord is just, and endureth for ever.

The Lord keeps all those that put their Trust in him.

For, who is God but the Lord? or, who hath Strength but our God?

It is God that girds me with Strength of War, and makes my Way pleasing unto him.

He makes my Feet like Harts Feet, and sets me up on high.

For this Cause will I give Thanks unto thee, O Lord; and sing Praises unto thy holy Name!

L E S S O N XXXIX.

My God, look on me, why hast thou left me, and art so far from my Health, and from the Words of my Complaint?

Our old Men did hope in Thee, they did trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

They did call on thee, and thou didst save them; they put their Trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

LESSON XL.

To thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul,
my God, I have put my Trust in thee; O let
me not be brought to Shame!

For all they that hope in thee shall have Joy;
but such as go out of thy Way shall be brought
low.

Shew me thy Ways, O Lord, and teach me,
thy Paths.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me,
for thou art the God of my Health; in thee
hath been my Hope all the Day long.

T A B L E VIII. *Continued.*

F Es-ter	flat-ter	form-al	fur-nish
fet-ter	flesh-ly	for-tune	fur-ther
fe-ver	fla-vor	found-er	fu-ry
few-el	flo-rist	four-fold	fuf-ty
fif-ty	floun-der	foun-tain	fu-ture
fil-berd	flow-ers	fow-ler	Gain-say
fid-dle	flu-ent	fra-grant	gaf-fer
fi-gure	flut-ter	free-ly	gal-lant
fil-thy	föl-low	fren-zy	game-ster
fi-nal	fon-dle	friend-ly	gam-mon
fi-nite	fool-ish	fros-ty	gan-der
fi-nish	foot-man	fro-zen	gan-grene
fir-kin	fore-cast	fru-gal	gar-land
firm-ness	fore-head	fruit-ful	gar-nish
fix-ed	fore-most	ful-ness	gar-ret
flab-by	fore-sight	fu-mous	ga-ther
flag-gon	fo-rest	fum-ble	ghast-ly
flan-nel	for-mer	fun-ny	gau-dy

gaz-ing	gra-vy	hand-maid	herb-age
gen-der	grey-hound	hand-some	herds-man
gen-tile	grea-fy	han-dy	her-mit
gen-tle	great-nefs	hang-er	her-rings
gen-try	gree-dy	hang-ings	hew-er
gef-ture	green-iff	hank-er	hick-up
gi-ant	greet-ing	han-fel	hig-ler
gib-bet	griev-ance	hap-py	hil-loc
gid-dy	griev-ous	har-bour	hin-der
gin-gle	grin-der	hard-en	hin-drance
gild-ing	grif-tle	har-dy	hire-lings
gin-ger	groan-ing	har-lot	hi-ther
gimb-let	gro-ter	harm-lefs	hea-ry
gir-dle	ground-lefs	har-nefs	hoarfe-nefs
giz-zard	gruff-nefs	har-row	hob-ble
glad-nefs	guilt-lefs	har-vest	hogf-head
glean-ings	guil-ty	hatch-et	hol-low
glim-mer	gun-ner	haugh-ty	ho-ly
glea-ming	guf-fet	hate-ful	hom-age
glo-ry	gut-ter	ha-tred	ho-nest
glaf-fy	gut-tle	ha-zard	hood-wink
glut-ton	guz-zle	ha-zy	hope-ful
goat-iff	Ha-bit	hear-ing	hor-rid
gob-ble	hack-ney	heark-en	hor-ror
gol-den	had-dock	hear-ty	horfe-leech
gof-lin	hag-gle	heart-lefs	horfe-man
gof-fip	hai-ry	hea-ven	hof-tage
gou-ty	hail-stone	hea-then	hof-tile
grace-ful	hal-berd	hea-vy	house-hold
gram-mar	hal-low	hel-met	huf-fing
gran-deur	ham-let	He-brew	hu-man
graf-fy	ham-mer	help-ful	hum-ble
gra-tis	ham-per	hence-forth	hu-mour
graz-ing	hand-ful	hem-lock	hun-dred

hun-gry	judg-ment	lar-der	lo-cust
hus-band	jug-gle	large-ness	lodg-ment
hyf-fop	ju-lep	last-ly	lof-ty
I-mage	jum-ble	lat-chet	loi-ter
in-cense	junc-ture	la-ther	loose-ness
in-cest	jus-tice	lat-ten	lord-ly
in-dex	Keep-er	lat-tice	love-ly
in-fant	ken-nel	la-ver	low-ness
in-fect	ker-nel	laugh-ter	loy-al
in-stant	kid-nap	law-yer	lu-cid
in-stinct	kid-ney	la-zy	lug-gage
in-ward	kin-dle	lean-ness	lum-ber
i-ron	kind-ness	lea-ther	lurch-er
is-sue	king-dom	learn-ing	lust-ful
i-tem	kins-man	length-en	lus-tre
jab-ber	kit-chen	lep-rous	Ma-jor
jag-ged	knav-ish	lewd-ness	mal-let
ja-lap	kneel-ing	li-bel	mam-mon
jan-gle	know-ing	li-cense	man-date
jar-gon	know-ledge	light-ning	man-drake
jas-per	knuc-kles	lim-ber	man-ger
jar-ring	La-bor	li-mit	man-gle
jave-lin	lac-key	lim-ner	man-ly
jai-lor	lad-der	lin-guist	man-ners
jea-lous	la-ding	li-quer	man-tle
jel-ly	la-dle	li-quit	ma-ny
jest-er	la-dy	list-ed	mar-ket
Je-suit	lamb-kin	lit-ter	mar-ble
jew-ish	lan-cet	lit-tle	mar-quis
jine-gle	land-lord	live-ly	mar-shal
join-ture	land-scape	liz-ard	mar-tyr
jol-ley	lan-guist	lob-by	ma-son
jour-ney	lap-pet	lob-ster	mas-ter
joy-ful	lap-wing	lock-et	mas-tic

mend-ing	most-ly	Nep-tune	on-fet
mer-chant	mo-tive	ner-vous	o-pen
mer-cy	move-ment	new-ness	op-tic
mes-sage	mourn-ful	nib-ble	o-ral
med-dle	muck-worm	nice-ly	o-range
mid-wife	muf-fle	nig-gard	or-chard
migh-ty	mul-let	nim-ble	or-gan
mil-ler	mum-ble	nip-pers	o-ver
mil-dew	mur-der	no-ble	out-cast
mim-ic	mur-mur	nog-gin	out-cry
mind-ful	mu-sic	non-age	out-most
mat-ter	muf-ket	non-suit	out-rage
max-im	muf-lin	nos-tril	out-side
may-or	muf-tard	no-tice	out-ward
mea-sure	mut-ton	no-vel	out-works
med-dle	muz-zle	num-ber	ox-en
meek-ness	myr-tle	nur-ture	Pack-age
mel-low	myf-tic	nui-fance	pad-dle
mem-ber	Na-ked	nut-meg	pad-dock
men-ace	name-less	nuz-zle	pad-lock
mi-nim	nap-kin	Oaf-ish	pa-gan
min-gle	nar-row	ob-ject	pain-ful
mis-chief	nas-ty	of-fal	paint-er
mix-ture	na-tive	ob-long	paint-ing
mo-del	na-ture	o-dor	pal-ace
mo-dern	na-vel	of-fer	pal-ate
moi-sture	na-vy	of-fice	pale-ness
mon-key	naugh-ty	o-gle	pal-let
mon-ster	neat-ness	oint-ment	pan-cake
mor-al	need-ful	old-er	pan-try
mor-fel	neigh-bour	o-live	pa-per
mor-tar	nei-ther	o-men	pa-pist

L E S S O N XLI.

O Lord, think not on the Sins of my Youth,
but think on me, O Lord, for my Good.

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to such as
keep his Laws.

What Man is he who fears the Lord; him
shall he teach in the Way he shall chuse.

His Soul shall dwell at Ease, and his Seed shall
inherit the Land,

L E S S O N XLII.

The Lord is my Light, and my Health; Whom
then shall I fear? The Lord is the Strength of
my Life; Whom then shall I dread?

When bad Men, who are my Foes, came home
to destroy me, they fell down.

Though an Host of Men were laid to catch
me, yet shall not my Heart fear; and though
they raise War up against me, yet I will put my
Trust in him.

Set up thyself, O God, above the Heavens;
and thy Glory above all the Earth.

L E S S O N XLIII.

Hear my Voice, O Lord, when I cry to thee,
O hide not thy Face from me.

Thou hast been my Help, leave me not; nor
go from me; for thou, O God, thou art my God;
early will I seek thee.

When my Friends leave me, my God takes
Care of me.

Give me not up to the Will of my Foes, for
such as speak Wrong rise up to do me Hurt.

I should faint, but that I think of thy Love,
O God, and live.

L E S S O N XLIV.

I will praise thee, O Lord, for thou hast let me up, and not made my Foes to triumph over me.

O Lord, my God, I did cry unto thee, and thou didst hear me.

Thou, Lord, hast brought my Soul out of Hell : Thou hast kept my Life from them who go down into the pit.

L E S S O N XLV.

Let all the Earth fear the Lord ; stand in Awe of him all ye that dwell in the World.

For he spoke, and it was done ; he gave his Word, and it stood fast.

There is no King that can save his own self by a great Host, nor a great Man by much Strength.

For the Lord will judge his People according unto Right ; he will defend the Children of the Poor, and punish the Wrong-doer.

L E S S O N XLVI.

I will at all Times give Thanks unto the Lord ; his Praise shall be in my Mouth.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me ; yea, he did save me out of all my Fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is ! the Man is blest that trusts in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints ! for they that fear him lack no good Thing.

Love the Lord, and he shall give thee what thine Heart doth wish for.

Keep thy Tongue from Ill ; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

T A B L E VIII. *Continued.*

P Ar-boil	pe-ril	plaif-ter	poul-try
par-cel	pe-rish	plat-ted	pound-age
parch-ment	per-jure	plat-ter	pow-der
par-don	per-ry	play-er	pow-er
pa-rents	per-son	play-ing	Poyn-ing
pa-rish	pert-ness	plot-ter	prat-tle
par-ley	phan-tom	plough man	pre-cept
par-lor	phi-al	plu-mage	pre-face
par-rot	phren-zy	plumb-line	pre-late
par-son	phy-sic	plum-mer	pre-lude
part-ner	pic-kle	plu-ral	pre-sage
pas-sage	pick-lock	ply-ing	pre-sence
pa-stor	pic-ture	poach-ing	prim-er
pas-sive	pierc-ing	pock-et	prin-cess
pa-tent	pil-fer	po-et	pri-vate
pave-ment	pil-grim	poi-son	pro-duct
pay-ment	pil-lage	po-ker	pro-fit
pea-cock	pi-lot	pol-ish	pro-gress
peb-ble	pim-ple	pol-lard	pro-mise
ped-lar	pin-cers	pom-pous	prof-per
peep-er	pi-per	pon-der	prof-trate
peev-ish	pip-pin	po-pish	proud-ly
pen-ny	pi-rate	pop-py	pru-dent
pen-sive	pis-mire	por-rage	psalm-ist
pelt-ing	pis-tol	por-tal	psal-ter
pen-ance	pitch-er	pos-set	pub-lic
pen-dant	pit-tance	pos-ture	pub-lish
pen-man	plack-et	po-tent	pud-ding
pep-per	pla-net	pot-ter	pul-pit
per-fect	plan-ter	pot-tle	pum-mel

pump-ing	ran-ter	rud-der	fau-fage
pump-kin	ra-pine	rue-ful	scab-bard
pun-ish	rap-ture	ruf-ful	scaf-fold
pup-py	raih-ness	rug-ged	scam-per
pur-blind	ra-ther	ru-in	scan-dal
puz-zle	rat-tle	ru-ler	scar-let
Quag-mire	ra-ven	rum-ble	scat-ter
qua-ker	raw-ness	rum-mer	scho-lar
qual-mish	read-er	ru-mor	sci-ence
quar-rel	re-al	rum-ple	scof-fer
quar-ry	rea-per	rund-let	scol-lop
quar-ter	rea-son	run-ning	scorn-ful
que-ry	re-bel	rup-ture	scoun-drel
quib-ble	reck-on	ruf-tick	scrib-ble
quick-ly	re-cord	ruf-ty	scrip-ture
quin-sey	rest-less	Sab-bath	scri-ple
quin-tal	rib-band	fa-ble	scuf-ful
quo-rum	rich-es	fa-bre	scul-ler
Rab-ble	rid-dance	fad-dle	sculp-ture
rab-bet	ri-der	safe-ty	scur-vy
rack-et	ri-ful	saf-fron	sea-son
ra-dish	right-ful	fail-or	se-cret
raf-ful	ri-ot	fal-lad	see-dy
raf-ter	ri-val	fal-mon	seem-ly
rag-ged	ri-ver	falt-ish	se-nate
rain-bow	ri-vet	fal-vage	sen-tence
rai-ment	roar-ing	famp-ler	se-quel
rais-ed	rob-ber	fan-dal	ser-mon
ral-ly	rock-et	fan-guine	ser-pent
ram-ble	Ro-mish	fap-py	ser-vant
ram-mer	rough-ly	fat-chel	ser-vice
ram-part	roy-al	Sa-turn	set-tle
ran-dom	ru-by	fa-tyr	sew-er
ran-som	rub-bish	fau-cer	sex-ton

shab-by	sir-rah	sound-ness	steer-age
shac-kle	sif-ter	span-gle	stif-fen
sha-dow	six-ty	Span-ish	sti-fle
shag-ged	skel-let	spar-row	still-ness
shal-low	skil-ful	speak-ing	stin-gy
sham-bles	skip-per	speck-led	stir-rup
shape-less	slack-ness	speech-less	sto-mach
sharp-en	slan-der	spee-dy	sto-ny
that-ter	slaugh-ter	spi-der	sto-ry
shear-ing	sla-vish	spi-nage	stout-ness
shel-ter	slee-py	spin-dle	strag-gle
sher-iff	slip-per	spin-net	strick-en
shil-ling	sloth-ful	spit-tle	strict-ly
ship-wreck	slo-ven	spite-ful	strik-ing
shock-ing	slug-gard	splin-ter	strip-ling
short-en	slum-ber	sport-ing	struc-ture
shot-ten	slut-tish	spot-less	strug-gle
sho-vel	smell-ing	sprin-kle	stub-born
shoul-der	smug-gle	spun-gy	stu-dent
show-er	smut-ty	squan-der	stur-dy
shuf-fle	snaf-fle	squeam-ish	sub-ject
shut-ter	snag-gy	sta-ble	suc-cour
shut-tle	snap-per	stag-ger	suck-ling
sick-ness	sneak-ing	stall-ed	sud-den
sight-less	snot-ty	stam-mer	sü-et
sig-nal	snuf-fers	stan-dish	suf-fer
si-lence	sod-den	sta-ple	sul-try
sil-ver	soft-en	star-tle	sum-mer
sin-ple	so-journ	state-ly	sum-mons
si-new	so-lid	sta-ting	Sun-day
sin-ful	for-did	sta-ture	sup-per
sing-ing	for-row	sta-tute	sure-ness
sin-gle	for-ry	sted-fast	sur-feit
sir-name	sot-tish	stee-ple	sur-name

fur-vey	ten-der	tin-sel	trip-ple
fwad-dle	tenth-ly	tip-pet	trip-ping
fwag-ger	ter-race	tip-fy	tri-umph
fwal-low	ter-ror	tire-some	troop-er
fwan-skin	tes-ty	ti-tle	tro-phy
fwar-thy	tet-ter	tit-tle	trot-ter
fwear-ing	thank-ful	toi-let	tru-ant
fwweep-ing	thatch-er	to-ken	truc-kle
fwweet-nefs	there-fore	ton-nage	true-ly
fwel-ling	thick-et	tooth-lefs	trum-pet
fwift-nefs	thiev-iff	tor-ment	trun-dle
fwim-ming	thim-ble	tor-rent	truf-ty
fwf-tem	think-ing	tor-ture	tuck-er
Tab-by	thir-fy	to-tal	Tuef-day
ta-ble	thor-ny	tot-ter	tu-lip
tac-kle	thought-ful	touch-wood	tum-bler
tay-lor	thou-fand	tow-el	tu-mid
+ ta-lent	+ threat-en	+ town-fhip	tu-mor
tame-ly	threfh-er	trad-ing	tun-nel
tam-my	throb-bing	traf-fic	tur-ban
tan-gle	thump-ing	trait-or	turn-ip
tan-kard	thun-der	tram-mel	tur-tle
tan-fy	Thurf-day	trea-cle	Tuf-can
tap-fter	tick-et	trea-fon	tu-tor
tar-dy	ti-dy	trea-tife	twi-light
tar-get	tight-en	treat-ment	twink-ling
taste-lefs	til-lage	trem-ble	ty-rant
tat-tle	til-ler	tre-pid	Um-pire
taw-ny	tim-ber	tref-pafs	un-cle
taw-dry	time-ly	tri-bune	up-per
tel-ler	tinc-ture	tric-kle	up-right
tem-peft	tin-der	tri-fle	up-fhot
tempt-er	tin-gle	trig-ger	u-rine
ten-ant	tink-ling	trim-mer	u-fage

use-ful	ves-try	wag-gon	weep-ing
ush-er	vi-car	wai-ter	weigh-ty
ut-most	vic-tor	wake-ful	wel-fare
va-cant	vi-gor	wal-let	wet-shod
va-grant	vil-lain	wal-low	wheat-en
vain-ly	vint-ner	wal-nut	whif-per
val-ley	vi-al	want-ing	whol-some
va-lid	vi-per	wan-der	wi-dow
van-quish	vir-gin	wan-ton	will-ing
var-nish	vi-sage	war-fare	wind-ward
va-ry	vi-sit	war-like	win-ter
vas-sal	vi-tal	war-rant	wis-dom
vel-vet	vix-en	wash-ing	wor-ship
ven-der	vo-cal	wasp-ish	Yar-row
+ ve-nom	void-ance	waste-ful	year-ly
ven-ture	vo-lant	wat-tle	yel-low
Ve-nus	vol-ley	wa-ver	yeo-man
ver-bal	vo-lume	way-lay	yon-der
ver-dant	vo-mit	way-ward	young-ish
ver-dict	voy-age	weak-en	youth-ful
ver-juice	vul-gar	weal-thy	Za-ny
ver-min	vul-ture	wea-pon	zea-lot
ver-fed	Wa-ger	wea-ther	zea-lous

More Easy Lessons.

L E S S O N XLVII.

WISDOM is far better than much Riches ;
take fast hold of her, and thou shalt
never want.

I loved her, and sought her out from my
Youth, to make her my Spouse, because I was
a Lover of her Beauty.

For she is knowing in the Laws of God ; and
delights in the Works of his Hands.

L E S S O N XLVIII.

Desire not Riches, that flee away ; but desire Wisdom, that worketh all Things.

For, it is Wisdom that cometh from the Lord, and is with him for ever.

Who can find out the Height of Heaven, and the Breadth of the Earth, and the Depth of Wisdom ?

L E S S O N XLIX.

The Word of God Most High is the Fountain of Wisdom ; and in her Ways are great Delight.

To whom hath Wisdom been made known ; or who hath learned her wise Counfel ?

There is one wise, and greatly to be feared ; the Lord sitting on his Throne.

L E S S O N L.

The Fear of the Lord is Honor and Glory ; it giveth Joy and Gladness, and a long Life, and maketh a merry Heart.

A wise Man will hide his Words for a Time ; and after, Joy shall spring up in him.

Wisdom raineth down Knowledge and Skill, and exalts all those to Honour, that hold her fast.

L E S S O N LI.

Hear me, your Father, O ye Children ! and obey me, that ye may live.

For the Lord hath given the Father Honor over the Children ; and hath fixed the power of the Mother over her Sons.

Whofo honors his Father, obeys the command of God : and he that honors his Mother, is as one that layeth up Treasure.

L E S S O N LII.

He who honors his Father shall have a long Life; and he who obeys the Commands of the Lord, shall be a Comfort to his Mother.

Honor thy Father and Mother, both in Word and Deed, that a Blessing may come upon thee from them.

Help thy Father and Mother in their Age, and grieve them not as long as they live.

L E S S O N LIII.

Reverence their Persons, observe their Precepts, obey their Commands, and conform to their Advice; bear their Reproofs, and submit to their Corrections; leave off all Sourness and Fondness of thy own Ways; be patient, dutiful, and humble to thy Teachers, and hearken not to those who would wickedly teach thee to despise them.

T A B L E IX.

Words of Two Syllables; the Accent on the last.

A -Base	ac-quit	a-dorn	a-larm
a-bate	ac-quire	af-fair	a-las
a-bide	ad-here	af-flict	a-lert
a-bove	ad-journ	af-front	a-like
ab-jure	ad-just	a-gain	a-live
ab-furd	ad-jure	a-gainst	al-ledge
ab-forb	ad-mit	ag-grefs	al-low
ac-cept	ad-vance	ag-grieve	al-lies
ac-cuse	ad-vice	a-go	al-lot
ac-quaint	ad-vise	a-ground	al-lude

al-lure	at-tend	be-yond	con-ceit
a-loft	at-tire	blas-pheme	con-ceive
a-lone	a-vail	bu-reau	con-cern
a-long	a-vert	buf-foon	con-cert
a-loof	a-verfe	Ca-bal	con-cife
a-maze	a-venge	ca-rouse	con-clude
a-mend	a-void	ca-jole	con-cur
a-muse	a-vow	cal-cine	con-demn
an-noy	a-wait	ca-nal	con-duct
ap-peal	a-wake	car-bine	con-fer
ap-pear	a-way	ca-refs	con-fels
ap-peafe	Ba-boon	ca-reer	con-fide
ap-plaufe	be-come	ca-shier	con-fine
ap-point	be-cause	caf-cade	con-firm
ap-ply	be-friend	ce-ment	con-found
ap-proach	be-head	col-lect	con-front
ap-prove	be-hold	com-mand	con-fute
a-rife	be-neath	com-mence	con-geal
a-rose	be-queft	com-mend	con-join
ar-reft	be-feece	com-mit	con-jure
ar-ret	be-feem	com-mode	con-joint
af-cend	be-fet	com-mune	con-nive
af-cent	be-smote	com-pare	con-fent
a-fide	be-smut	com-pel	con-ferve
af-fault	be-ftir	com-pile	con-sign
af-fent	be-ftow	com-plete	con-fift
af-fert	be-ftride	com-ply	con-fole
af-fift	be-times	com-port	con-fort
af-fume	be-tray	com-pofe	con-fpire
af-fure	be-troth	com-pound	con-ftrein
af-fwage	be-tween	com-prefs	con-ftstraint
a-ftay	be-wail	com-prife	con-ftrect
a-ftride	be-ware	com-pute	con-ful
at-teft	be-witch	con-ceal	con-fume

con-tain	de-cree	de-scribe	dis-dain
con-temn	de-cry	de-fert	dis-ease
con-tempt	de-duct	de-fire	dis-grace
con-tend	de-face	de-sign	dis-guise
con-tent	de-fend	de-spond	dis-gust
con-test	de-fence	de-privè	dis-join
con-tract	de-fer	de-pute	dis-may
con-trive	de-file	de-ride	dis-miss
con-trol	de-form	de-rive	dis-patch
con-vene	de-grade	de-stroy	dis-pel
con-verse	de-gree	de-tect	dis-pense
con-vert	de-ject	de-test	dis-perse
con-vey	de-lay	de-vise	dis-place
con-vict	de-light	de-vote	dis-please
con-vince	de-lude	de-vour	dis-solve
con-voy	de-mand	de-vout	dis-til
cor-rect	de-mean	dis-fuse	dis-tort
cor-rupt	de-mise	di-gest	dis-tress
cur-tail	de-mur	di-gress	dis-turb
De-bar	de-mure	di-late	di-vide
de-base	de-nounce	dis-arm	di-vorce
de-bate	de-part	dis-burse	E-clipse
de-cease	de-pend	dis-charge	e-dict
de-ceive	de-plore	dis-claim	ef-feet
de-cide	de-pose	dis-close	e-ject
de-claim	de-prave	dis-count	e-lapse
de-clare	de-press	dis-course	e-late
de-cline	de-scant	dis-creet	e-lect
de-coy	de-scend	dis-cuss	e-lude

More Easy Lessons.

From the Psalms.

L E S S O N L I V.

O Be joyful in the Lord, all ye Lands; serve the Lord with Gladness; and come before his Presence with a Song.

Be ye sure that the Lord he is God; it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves; we are his People, and the Sheep of his Pasture.

L E S S O N L V.

O go your Way into his Gates, and give Thanks, and into his Courts with Praise; be thankful unto him and speak Good of his Name.

For the Lord is gracious, his Mercy is for ever, and his Truth will endure from one Age to another.

L E S S O N L V I.

All Rivers run into the Sea, yet the Sea is not full; unto the Place from whence the Rivers came, thither they return again.

All Things are full of Labor, Man cannot utter it: the Eye is not filled with Seeing, nor the Ear with Hearing.

The Thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done, is that which shall be done, and there is no new Thing under the Sun.

L E S S O N LVII.

Is there any Thing whereof it may be said,
See, this is new? It hath been of old Time, which
was before us.

I the Preacher was King, and I gave my Heart
to search and seek out by Wisdom, all Things
that are done under Heaven.

This sore Travel hath God given to the Sons
of Men.

I have seen all the Works that are done under
the Sun, and behold they are all vain and vexing
of the Spirit.

L E S S O N LVIN

That which is crooked, cannot be made strait;
and that which is wanting, cannot be numbered.

For in much Wisdom is much Grief; and he
that increaseth in Knowledge, doth increase
Sorrow.

I said of Laughter, it is Madness; and of
Mirth, what doth it?

What mine Eyes did desire, I kept not from
them, I with-held not my Heart from any Joy;
for my Heart did rejoice in all my Labor; and
this was the Profit of all my Labor.

L E S S O N LIX.

Then I looked on all my Works that my
Hands had wrought, and on the Labor that I
had labored to do, and behold all was vain and
vexing of Spirit, and there was no Profit under
the Sun.

Then I saw that Wisdom excels Folly, as far
as Light excels Darkness.

The Wise Man's Eyes are in his Head; but
the Fool walketh in Darkness; and I myself did
perceive also, that one Event happeneth to them all.

TABLE IX. *Continued.*

E m-bark e-state	for-bear	in-clude
E m-bosse-steem	for-bid	in-croach
em- p loy e-vade	for-born	in-fist
en- p lead e-vent	fore-arm	in-flame
en- c hant e-vert	fore-bode	in-flict
en- c lose e-vince	fore-cast	in-form
en- c roach ex-act	fore-go	in-fuse
en- d ite ex-alt	fore-know	in-gage
en- d orse ex-ceed	fore-see	in-gross
en- d ure ex-cept	fore-stal	in-join
en- f orce ex-cess	fore-tel	in-nate
en- g age ex-cite	fore-warn	in-quire
en- g rave ex-claim	Gen-teel	in-rol
en- j oy ex-clude	gal-loon	in-spire
en- l arge ex-cuse	Ha-rangue	in-snare
en- q uire ex-empt	huz-za	in-struct
en- r age ex-ert	him-self	in-tent
en- r ich ex-hale	Im-bark	in-trigue
en- f ue ex-haust	im-balm	in-trude
en- t ail ex-ist	im-mense	in-trust
en- t er ex-pand	im-merge	in-vent
en- t hral ex-pect	im-pail	in-vert
en- t ice ex-pend	im-pair	in-veigh
en- t hroned ex-pert	im-part	in-vest
en- t rap ex-port	im-plant	in-volve
e- n ough ex-pound	im- p loy	La-ment
e- q uip ex-press	im- p ort	Ma-chine
e- r ect ex-tend	im- p ose	main-tain
es- c hew ex-tol	im- p rove	ma-ture
es- c ort ex-tract	im- p ute	mis-cal
e- s pouse ex-treme	im- p ure	mis-chance
e- s py Fa-tigue	in- c hant	mis-count

mis-deeds	per-ceive	pro-vide	re-main
mis-give	per-due	pro-voke	re-mark
mis-hap	per-form	pur-sue	re-mind
mis-judge	per-fume	Re-bel	re-mote
mis-lead	per-haps	re-cite	re-move
mis-name	per-vert	re-claim	re-mount
mis-pent	pe-ruse	re-cluse	re-new
mis-print	pos-sess	re-coil	re-nounce
mis-rule	post-pone	re-cord	re-nown
mis-take	pre-fer	re-cruit	re-pair
mis-teach	pre-fix	re-cur	re-pay
mis-trust	pre-pare	re-deem	re-ply
mis-use	pre-scribe	re-dound	re-pose
Neg-lect	pre-serve	re-dress	re-print
O-bey	pre-side	re-duce	re-proach
ob-ject	pre-sume	re-fer	re-proof
ob-lige	pre-tence	re-fine	re-prove
ob-scene	pre-tend	re-form	re-pulse
ob-scure	pre-vail	re-frain	re-quest
ob-serve	pre-vent	re-fund	re-quire
ob-struct	pro-ceed	re-fuse	re-sent
ob-trude	pro-cure	re-gain	re-serve
ob-tuse	pro-duce	re-gale	re-sign
oc-cur	pro-fane	re-gard	re-sist
op-pose	pro-fuse	re-gret	re-solve
op-press	pro-ject	re-ject	re-spect
or-dain	pro-mote	re-joice	re-store
out-bid	pro-nounce	re-join	re-tain
out-learn	pro-pense	re-lapse	re-tard
out-live	pro-pose	re-late	re-tire
out-right	pro-pound	re-lax	re-treat
out-strip	pro-test	re-lent	re-venge
out-wit	pro-tect	re-lieve	re-vile
Par-take	pro-tract	re-ly	re-volve

re-ward	thence-forth	un-do	un-man
ro-mance	through-out	un-dress	un-mask
Sa-lute	tor-ment	un-due	un-moor
se-cure	tran-scend	un-fair	un-paid
se-dan	trans-gress	un-fit	un-ripe
se-date	trans-late	un-fold	un-safe
se-duce	tre-pan	un-gird	un-say
se-rene	truf-tee	un-girt	un-seen
sub-lime	Un-apt	un-glue	un-set
sub-mit	un-bar	un-hasp	un-shod
sub-scribe	un-bend	un-hinge	un-sound
sub-side	un-bind	un-hook	un-spent
sub-sist	un-blest	un-horse	un-stop
sub-vert	un-bolt	un-hurt	un-taught
suc-ceed	un-born	un-joint	un-tie
sup-ply	un-bought	u-nite	un-true
sup-prefs	un-bound	un-knit	un-twist
sur-vey	un-brace	un-known	un-veil
sur-round	un-case	un-lace	un-warn
sus-pense	un-chain	un-lade	un-yoke
sus-pend	un-caught	un-like	up-braid
sus-tain	un-chaste	un-load	up-hold
Them-selves	un-clasp	un-lock	u-surp
there-of	un-close	un-loose	where-with
there-with	un-couth	un-made	with-stand

L E S S O N L X.

What Profit hath he that worketh, in that wherein he labors.

I have seen the Travail which God hath given to the Sons of Men, to be employed in it.

He hath made all Things with Beauty in his Time: also he hath set the World in their Heart, so that no Man can find out the Work that God maketh, from the first to the last.

L E S S O N LXI.

To all Things there is a Season, and a Time to every purpose under the Heaven.

A Time to be born, and a Time to die; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh, a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

L E S S O N LXII.

I know that there is no Good in them, but for a Man to rejoice, and to do Good in his Life Time: and also that every Man should eat and drink, and enjoy the Good of all his Labor: it is the Gift of God.

I know that what God doth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

I said in my Heart, God shall judge the Just and the Unjust; for there is a Time for every purpose, for every Work.

L E S S O N LXIII.

Wherefore I perceive, that there is nothing better, than that a Man should rejoice in his own Works; for this is his Share: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him.

Better is a poor and wise Child, than an old and foolish King, who will not hearken to good Advice.

There is no End of all the People, even of all that have been before them: they also that come after shall rejoice in him; surely, this is also a vain Thing, and a Trouble to the Spirit.

L E S S O N LXIV.

The Sleep of the Man that labors is sweet, whether he eat little or much; but the Wealth of the Rich will not suffer him to sleep.

There is a sore Evil which I have seen under the Sun, namely, Riches kept for the Owners thereof to their Hurt.

But those Riches perish by evil Travel: and he begets a Son, and there is nothing in his hand.

L E S S O N LXV.

There is an Evil which I have seen under the Sun, and it is common among Men.

A Man to whom God hath given Riches, Wealth, and Honor, so that he wanteth nothing that his Soul desires, yet God giveth him not Power to eat thereof, but a Stranger eateth it: this is vain, and it is an evil Disease.

A good Name is better than choice Ointment: and the Day of one's Death than the Day of one's Birth.

L E S S O N LXVI.

It is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to go to the House of Feasting: for that is the End of all Men, and the Living will lay it to Heart.

Sorrow is better than Laughter; for by the Sadness of the Looks the Heart is made better.

The Heart of the Wise is in the House of Mourning; but the Heart of Fools is in the House of Mirth.

It is better to hear the Rebuke of the Wise, than for a Man to hear the Songs of Fools.

L E S S O N LXVII.

Wisdom strengthens the Wise, more than ten mighty Men which are in the City.

For there is not a just Man upon Earth, that doth good, and sinneth not.

Also take no Heed unto all Words that are spoken, lest thou hear thy Servant curse thee.

For often also thine own Heart knoweth, that thou thyself likewise hast cursed others.

All this I have proved by Wisdom: I said I will be wise but it was far from me.

T A B L E X.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the first.

A B-so-lute	ac-ci-dent	ad-jec-tive
ab-di-cate	ac-cu-rate	ad-ju-tant
ab-ro-gate	ac-ti-on	ad-mi-ral
ab-sti-nence	ac-tu-ate	ad-vo-cate
ac-ci-dence	ad-ja-cent	af-fa-ble

af-terward	blun-der-bufs	cha-ri-ot
ag-gra-vate	bo-dily	cha-ri-ty
al-der-man	boi-ste-rous	chy-mi-cal
al-ma-nac	bot-tom-lefs	chy-mif-try
al-pha-bet	boun-ti-ful	cin-na-mon
am-bufh-ment	bra-ve-ry	cir-cu-late
am-nef-ty	bre-vi-ty	cir-cum-fpect
a-mo-rous	bri-be-ry	cir-cum-flex
an-ces-tors	bur-den-some	cir-cum-ftance
a-ni-mal	bur-gla-ry	cla-mo-rous
a-ni-mate	bu-ri-al	claf-fi-cal
ap-po-tite	Ca-bi-net	cle-men-cy
a-ra-ble	cal-cu-late	cog-ni-zance
ar-ti-choke	cap-it-al	co-lo-ny
ar-gu-ment	cap-ti-ous	co-me-dy
ar-ti-fice	cap-ti-vate	co-mi-cal
at-trib-ute	car-di-nal	com-fort-lefs
a-va-rice	care-ful-ly	com-pa-ny
au-di-tor	car-nal-ly	com-pe-tent
au-gu-ry	car-pen-ter	com-pli-ment
au-tho-rife	ca-fu-al	con-cu-bine
Back-ward-nefs	ca-fu-ift	con-fer-ence
bail-a-ble	ca-ta-logue	con-fid-ence
ba-lanc-ing	ca-te-chize	con-gru-ous
ba-nifh-ment	ca-tho-lic	con-ju-gal
bar-ba-rifm	ca-val-ry	con-quer-or
bar-ba-rous	ca-ve-at	con-fe-crate
bar-rif-ter	cau-ti-on	con-fo-nant
bat-tle-ment	ce-le-brate	con-fta-ble
bat-te-ry	cen-tu-ry	con-ftan-cy
beau-ti-ful	cer-ti-fy	con-fti-tute
be-ne-fice	cham-ber-lain	con-tra-ry
be-ne-fit	cham-pi-on	con-ver-fant
bi-got-ry	cha-rac-ter	co-pu-late

cor-mo-rant	di-a-dem	ex-pli-cate
co-ro-ner	di-a-logue	ex-qui-site
cor-po-ral	di-a-per	ex-ta-cy
cor-pu-lent	dis-ci-pline	ex-tir-pate
cost-li-ness	dis-so-lute	Fa-bu-lous
cot-a-ges	do-cu-ment	fac-ti-on
coun-sel-lor	dow-a-ger	fa-cul-ty
coun-te-nance	dra-pe-ry	faith-ful-ly
coun-ter-feit	dul-ci-mer	fal-la-cy
coun-ter-pane	du-ra-ble	fer-ven-cy
court-li-ness	E-bo-ny	fes-ti-val
cre-di-ble	e-du-cate	fir-ma-ment
cre-dit-or	e-le-gant	fis-tu-la
cri-mi-nal	e-le-ment	fool-ish-ness
cri-ti-cal	e-le-vate	fop-pe-ry
cro-co-dile	e-lo-quence	for-got-ten
cru-ci-fy	e-mi-nent	for-ti-fy
cru-di-ty	em-pe-ror	for-ward-ness
cru-el-ty	em-pha-sis	frank-in-cense
cu-bi-cal	em-u-late	frau-du-lent
cu-cum-ber	e-ne-my	fruc-ti-fy
cul-pa-ble	e-ner-gy	fu-ne-rai
cul-ti-vate	en-ter-prize	fu-ri-ous
cu-ri-ous	en-ti-ty	fur-ni-ture
cus-to-dy	en-vi-ous	fur-ther-ance
De-cen-cy	e-qui-page	Gal-le-ry
de-li-cate	e-qui-ty	gar-den-er
de-pu-ty	es-ti-mate	gar-ri-son
de-ro-gate	e-vi-dence	ge-ne-ral
de-spe-rate	ex-cel-lent	ge-ne-rate
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	ge-ne-rous
des-ti-tute	ex-e-cute	gen-tle-man
de-tri-ment	ex-er-cise	ge-nu-ine
de-vi-ate	ex-pi-ate	glut-ton-ous

gor-ge-ous	in-ter-est	men-ti-on
go-ver-nor	in-ter-val	men-stru-ous
gra-du-ate	in-ter-view	mer-chan-dize
grafs-hop-per	in-ti-mate	mi-ne-ral
Hand-ker-chief	in-vo-cate	min-if-ter
har-bin-ger	jo-cu-lar	mi-ra-cle
har-mo-ny	juf-ti-fy	mi-fe-ry
head-bo-rough	Kil-der-kin	mo-de-rate
he-re-fy	kinf-wo-man	mo-nu-ment
he-re-tic	Lar-ce-ny	moun-te-bank
he-ri-tage	leg-a-cy	mourn-ful-ly
hi-de-ous	le-pro-fy	mul-ti-ply
hin-der-moſt	le-ve-ret	mul-ti-tude
hif-to-ry	li-be-ral	mu-fi-cal
huf-band-man	li-ber-tine	mu-ta-ble
hy-po-crite	li-o-neſs	mu-tu-al
I-dle-neſs	lu-na-tic	my-ſte-ry
ig-no-rant	lu-na-cy	myſ-ti-cal
i-mi-tate	luſ-ci-ous	Nar-ra-tive
im-ple-ment	Ma-ce-rate	na-tu-ral
im-po-tent	ma-gi-cal	ne-ther-moſt
im-pre-cate	ma-giſtrate	night-in-gale
im-pu-dent	mag-ni-fy	no-mi-nate
in-fa-my	ma-je-ſty	no-ta-ble
in-fan-cy	main-te-nance	no-ta-ry
in-fin-ite	ma-nu-script	no-ti-fy
in-flu-ence	ma-ri-ner	no-vel-ty
in-no-cent	maſ-cu-line	nou-riſh-ment
in-ſo-lent	maſ-fa-cre	nu-me-rous
in-ſtant-ly	me-lo-dy	nun-ne-ry
in-ſtru-ment	me-mo-ry	nup-ti-al
in-ter-courſe	men-di-cant	nu-tri-ment

Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON LXVIII.

BLESSED is the Man who hath not walked in the Counsell of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful, but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

LESSON LXIX.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous; but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

He hath given Meat unto them that fear him; he shall ever be mindful of his Covenant.

LESSON LXX.

He hath shewed his People the Power of his Works that he may give them the Heritage of the Heathen.

The Works of his Hands are Verity and Judgment; all his Commandments are true.

They stand fast for ever and ever; and are done in Truth and Equity.

LESSON LXXI.

The Lord sent Redemption unto his People; he hath commanded his Covenant forever; holy and reverend is his Name.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; a good Understanding have all they that do thereafter; the praise of it endureth for ever.

LESSON LXXII.

O praise the Lord, all ye Heathens ; praise him all ye Nations.

For his merciful Kindness is evermore towards us ; and the Truth of the Lord endureth for ever, praise the Lord.

Let Israel now confess that he is gracious ; and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of Aaron now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

TABLE X. *Continued.*

O B-du-rate	pa-ra-dise	pes-ti-lence
ob-lo-quy	pa-ra-dox	pe-tu-lent
ob-se-quy	pa-ra-graph	pi-e-ty
ob-so-lete	pa-ral-lel	pin-na-cle
ob-sta-cle	pa-ra-phrase	plen-ti-ful
ob-sti-nate	pa-ra-site	po-et-ry
o-cu-list	par-ti-al	po-li-cy
o-mi-nous	pas-si-on	po-li-tic
o-pe-rate	pau-ci-ty	pon-der-ous
op-po-site	pe-da-gogue	po-pe-ry
op-u-lent	pe-di-gree	po-pu-lar
o-ra-tor	pe-li-can	po-pu-lous
or-na-ment	pe-nal-ty	por-ti-on
or-tho-dox	pe-ne-trate	pos-si-ble
o-ver-sight	pe-nu-ry	po-si-tive
out-ward-ly	per-ju-ry	po-ten-tate
Pa-ci-fy	per-pe-trate	po-ver-ty
pa-pa-cy	per-se-cute	prac-ti-cal

pre-am-ble	Rad-ic-al	sooth-say-er
pre-ci-ous	rav-en-ous	span-i-el
pre-ci-pice	re-me-dy	spe-ci-al
pre-la-cy	re-pro-bate	spe-ci-fy
pre-si-dent	re-tro-grade	spe-ci-men
prev-a-lent	rev-er-end	spec-ta-cle
pre-vi-ous	rib-al-dry	spu-ri-ous
prim-i-tive	righ-te-ous	squi-nan-cy
prin-ci-pal	riv-u-let	sta-tion
prin-ci-ple	roy-al-ty	stig-ma-tize
pris-on-er	ru-di-ment	sto-ma-cher
priv-i-lege	ru-min-ate	strat-a-gem
priv-i-ly	sac-ra-ment	straw-ber-ry
prob-a-ble	sac-ri-fice	stren-u-ous
prod-i-gy	sac-ri-lege	stu-di-ous
prof-li-gate	sa-a-ry	stu-pi-fy
prop-a-gate	far-a-band	sub-se-quent
prop-er-ly	fat-if-fy	sub-si-dy
prop-er-ty	fa-vo-ry	sub-til-ty
prof-e-cute	scrip-tu-ral	suc-ces-sor
prof-e-lyte	scru-pul-ous	suf-fo-cate
prof-per-ous	se-cre-cy	suf-fra-gan
prof-ti-tute	se-cu-lar	sum-ma-ry
prov-en-der	sen-su-al	sup-ple-ment
punc-tu-al	sep-a-rate	sup-pli-ant
pun-ish-ment	ser-vit-or	sup-pli-cant
pu-ri-ty	sev-er-al	sur-cin-gle
pu-tri-fy	sin-if-ter	sure-ti-ship
pyr-a-mid	fit-u-ate	sur-ro-gate
Qual-i-fy	flip-pe-ry	sul-te-nance
qual-i-ty	soph-if-ter	syc-a-more
quan-ti-ty	for-ce-ry	syc-o-phant
ques-ti-on	sol-di-er	syl-lo-gism
quo-ti-ent		

fym-pa-thize	trea-cher-ous	ve-te-ran
fym-pa-thy	trin-i-ty	vic-to-ry
fy-na-gogue	tri-vi-al	vil-lai-ny
Te-di-ous	tur-bu-lent	vi-o-late
tem-per-ance	tur-pen-tine	Ul-ti-mate
tem-po-rize	tur-pi-tude	un-der-ling
ten-den-cy	ty-ran-nize	u-su-al
ten-der-ness	Va-can-cy	u-sur-er
ter-ri-ble	vac-u-um	u-su-ry
ter-ti-an	va-ga-bond	ut-ter-ance
tes-ta-ment	va-li-ant	Way-fa-ring
tes-ti-fy	va-ni-ty	wick-ed-ness
the-o-ry	va-ri-ous	wi-dow-er
ti-tu-lar	ve-he-ment	won-der-ful
to-le-rate	ve-ne-ry	work-man-ship
trac-ta-ble	ve-nom-ous	wretch-ed-ly
tra-gi-cal	ven-tur-ed	wretch-ed-ness

Easy Lessons from the New Testament.

L E S S O N LXXIII.

The unjust Steward.

TH E R E was a certain rich Man who had a Steward; and the same was accused unto him that he had wasted his Goods.

And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy Stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer Steward.

Then the Steward said within himself, what shall I do; for my Lord taketh from me the Stewardship? I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed. I am resolved what to do, that when I am put off the Stewardship, they may receive me into their Houses.

L E S S O N LXXIV.

So he called every one of his Lord's Debtors unto him, and he said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my Lord?

And he said, an hundred Measures of Oil. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and sit down quickly, and write Fifty.

Then said he to another, And how much owest thou? And he said, an hundred Measures of Wheat. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and write Fourscore.

And the Lord commended the unjust Steward, because he had done wisely; for the Children of this World, are, in the present State, wiser than the Children of Light.

L E S S O N LXXV.

The Prodigal Son.

A certain Man had two Sons: And the younger of them said to his Father, Father, give me the Portion of Goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his Living.

And not many days after the younger Son gathered all together, and took a Journey into a far Country, and there wasted his Substance with riotous Living.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty Famine in that Land, and he began to be in Want.

And he went and joined himself to a Citizen of that Country; and he sent him into the Fields to feed Swine.

L E S S O N LXXVI.

And he would fain have filled his Belly with the Husks that the Swine did eat, and no Man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired Servants of my Father's have Bread enough, and to spare, and I perish with Hunger!

I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee,

And am no more worthy to be called thy Son; make me as one of thy hired Servants.

L E S S O N LXXVII.

And he arose, and came to his Father; but when he was a great Way off, his Father saw him, and had Pity, and went and fell on his Neck, and kissed him.

And the Son said, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

But the Father said to his Servants, bring forth the best Robe, and put it on him; and put a Ring on his Hand, and Shoes on his Feet.

And bring hither the fatted Calf, and kill it; and let us be merry.

For this my Son was dead, and is alive again: He was lost and is found. And they began to be merry.

L E S S O N LXXVIII.

Now his eldest Son was in the Field, and as he came to draw nigh to the House, he heard Music and Dancing.

And he called one of his Servants, and asked, what these Things meant?

And he said unto him, Thy Brother is come; and thy Father hath killed the fatted Calf, because he hath received him safe and found.

And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore his Father came out and intreated him.

L E S S O N LXXIX.

And he answered, and said to his Father, Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any Time thy Commandments, and yet thou never gavest me a Kid, that I might make merry with my Friends.

But as soon as this thy Son was come, who hath devoured thy Living with Harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted Calf.

And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine.

It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this thy Brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

T A B L E XI.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A	-ban-don	a-bun-dance	ac-com-plish
	a-bol-ish	a-bu-five	ac-know-ledge
	a-bor-tive	ac-cep-tance	ac-quaint-ed

ad-mo-nish	con-fis-cate	dis-qui-et
ad-van-tage	con-jec-ture	dis-sem-ble
ad-ven-ture	con-junc-ture	dis-tinct-ly
ad-vi-sing	con-fi-der	dis-tri-bute
ad-vow-son	con-fump-tive	di-vi-ner
a-gree-ment	con-tem-plate	di-vorce-ment
al-be-it	con-tent-ment	di-ur-nal
al-low-ance	con-ti-nue	do-mes-tic
al-migh-ty	con-tri-bute	E-le-ven
al-rea-dy	con-tri-vance	em-bar-go
a-maze-ment	cor-rec-tor	em-bez-zle
an-cho-vy	cor-ro-sive	em-broi-der
an-noy-ance	cor-rupt-ness	e-mer-gent
a-part-ment	De-can-ter	em-ploy-ment
a-pos-tate	de-cre-pit	e-na-mel
ap-pa-rel	de-co-rum	en-coun-ter
ap-point-ment	de-fen-sive	en-cou-rage
ap-pren-tice	de-fi-ance	en-dea-vour
af-faf-fin	de-lin-quent	e-ner-vate
af-sem-ble	de-li-ver	en-fran-chise
af-su-rance	de-mo-lish	en-large-ment
af-to-nish	de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous
a-sun-der	de-par-ture	en-sam-ple
a-tone-ment	de-ter-mine	en-vi-ron
at-ten-tive	dic-ta-tor	e-pis-tle
at-tor-ney	di-mi-nish	e-spou-sals
au-then-tic	dis-as-ter	es-ta-blish
Bal-co-ny	dis-ci-ple	e-ter-nal
bra-va-do	dis-co-ver	ex-hi-bit
Ca-the-dral	dis-junc-tive	ex-pli-cit
clan-def-tine	dis-fi-gure	ex-ter-nal
co-e-qual	dis-ho-nest	ex-tin-guish
co-he-rent	dis-ho-nour	ex-trin-sic
com-port-ment	dis-plea-sure	Fan-tas-tic

for-bear-ance	in-tes-tate	Se-ques-ter
for-bid-den	in-tes-tine	spec-ta-tor
Gra-na-do	in-trin-sic	sub-mis-sive
Hence-for-ward	in-va-lid	Tar-pau-lin
I-de-a	in-vei-gle	tes-ta-tor
il-lus-trate	Lieu-te-nant	to-bac-co
im-bel-lish	Ma-lig-nant	to-ge-ther
im-mor-tal	ma-ter-nal	trans-pa-rent
im-pli-cit	me-cha-nic	tri-bu-nal
im-por-tance	mis-chiev-ous	Un-co-ver
im-post-hume	Noc-tur-nal	un-e-qual
in-car-nate	Ob-ser-vance	un-feign-ed
in-cen-tive	oc-cur-rence	un-faith-ful
in-chant-ment	of-fend-ed	un-fru-gal
in-clo-sure	of-fen-sive	un-fruit-ful
in-clu-sive	out-land-ish	un-god-ly
in-cul-cate	Pome-gra-nate	un-ho-ly
in-cum-bent	pre-ce-dent	un-just-ly
in-dul-gence	pre-sump-tive	un-learn-ed
in-dul-gent	pro-hi-bit	un-mind-ful
in-fer-nal	pu-is-sant	un-ru-ly
in-fest-ing	Re-lin-quish	un-skil-ful
in-form-er	re-main-der	un-sta-ble
in-ha-bit	re-mem-ber	un-thank-ful
in-he-rent	re-mon-strance	un-time-ly
in-hi-bit	re-plen-ish	un-worthy
in-si-pid	re-ple-vin	u-ten-fil
in-tan-gle	re-sem-ble	Vice-ge-rent
in-ter-nal	re-ti-nue	vice-re-gent
in-ter-pret	re-ve-nue	vin-dic-tive

T A B L E XII.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the last.

A C-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
after-ward	im-por-tune	Pa-ra-mount
al-a-mode	in-ter-cede	per-se-vere
am-buf-cade	in-ter-cept	Re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-ter-change	re-con-cile
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-in-force
Cap-a-pee	in-ter-ject	ren-dez-vous
ca-val-cade	in-ter-lard	rep-ar-tee
cir-cum-scribe	in-ter-lope	re-pre-hend
cir-cum-vent	in-ter-mit	re-pre-sent
com-pre-hend	in-ter-mix	Se-re-nade
con-de-scend	in-ter-pose	se-ven-teen
cor-res-pond	in-ter-vene	There-un-to
coun-ter-mand	in-tro-duce	there-up-on
coun-ter-vail	Mack-a-roone	Un-der-mine
De-o-dand	mag-a-zine	un-der-stand
dis-al-low	mas-que-rade	un-der-went
dis-an-nul	O-ver-charge	Vi-o-lin
dis-ap-point	o-ver-laid	vol-un-teer
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-past	Where-un-to
do-mi-neer	o-ver-spread	where-with-al
En-ter-tain	o-ver-take	Yef-ter-day
ex-pe-dite	o-ver-turn	yef-ter-night

LESSON LXXX.

The Nobleman and his Servants.

A certain Nobleman went into a far Country, to receive for himself a Kingdom, and to return.

And he called his ten Servants, and delivered them ten Pounds, and said unto them, occupy till I come.

But his Citizens hated him, and sent a Messenger after him, saying, we will not have this Man to reign over us.

And it came to pass, that when he was returned, having received the Kingdom, he commanded those Servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the Money, that he might know how much every Man had gained by trading.

LESSON LXXXI.

Then came the first, saying, Lord thy Pound hath gained ten Pounds. And he said unto him, Well done, thou good Servant; because thou hast been faithful in very little, rule thou over ten Cities.

And the second came, saying, Lord, thy Pound hath gained five Pounds.

And he said likewise to him, be thou also over five Cities.

And another came, saying, Lord, behold here is thy Pound which I kept laid up in a Napkin. For I feared thee, because thou art an active Man; thou takest up that thou laidest not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow.

L E S S O N LXXXII.

And he said unto him, Out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked Servant. Thou knewest I was an austere Man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow. Wherefore then gavest thou not thy Money into the Bank, that at my coming I might have received my own with Usury.

And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the Pound, and give to him that hath ten Pounds.

And they said unto him, Lord, he hath ten Pounds.

For I say unto you, That unto every one that hath, shall be given. And from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away from him.

L E S S O N LXXXIII.

The Vineyard.

A certain Man planted a Vineyard, and let it forth to Husbandmen, and went into a far Country for a long Time.

And at the Season he sent a Servant to the Husbandmen, that they should give him of the Fruit of the Vineyard; but the Husbandmen beat him and sent him away empty.

And again, he sent another Servant, and they beat him also, and treated him shamefully, and sent him away empty.

And again, he sent the third, and they wounded him also, and sent him out.

LESSON LXXXIV.

Then said the Lord of the Vineyard, What shall I do? I will send my beloved Son; it may be they will reverence him when they see him.

But when the Husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the Heir; come, let us kill him, that we may inherit the Vineyard ourselves.

So they cast him out of the Vineyard, and killed him.

What therefore shall the Lord of the Vineyard do unto them? He shall come and destroy those Husbandmen, and shall give the Vineyard to others.

TABLE XIII.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A B-so-lute-ly	be-ne-fit-ing	con-tro-ver-sy
ac-cept-a-ble	Ca-ter-pil-lar	con-tu-ma-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	cor-pu-len-cy
ad-ver-sa-ry	ce-re-mo-ny	cre-di-ta-ble
a-gri-mo-ny	cir-cu-lat-ed	cu-ri-ous-ly
a-la-bas-ter	cir-cum-stan-ces	De-li-ca-cy
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	di-li-gent-ly
am-ic-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	Ef-fi-ca-cy
a-ni-ma-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	e-le-gan-cy
an-ti-cham-ber	com-pa-ra-ble	e-vi-dent-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	com-pli-ca-ted	ex-cel-len-cy
ar-bi-tra-ry	con-fis-ea-ted	ex-em-pla-ry
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-quer-a-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
ar-ro-gant-ly	con-se-quent-ly	Fa-vor-a-ble
au-di-to-ry	con-sti-tu-ted	Fe-bru-a-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	con-sum-mat-ed	fi-gu-ra-tive

fluc-tu-ate	mal-e-fac-tor	fal-a-man-der
for-mid-a-ble	mar-vel-lous-ly	fanc-tu-a-ry
for-tun-ate-ly	men-su-ra-ble	sec-re-ta-ry
frau-du-len-cy	mer-ce-na-ry	so-ci-a-ble
Gen-er-al-ly	mil-it-a-ry	sol-i-ta-ry
gov-er-na-ble	mis-er-a-ble	sum-ma-ri-ly
glo-ri-ous-ly	mod-er-ate-ly	Tab-er-na-cle
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-ast-ery	tem-po-ral-ly
he-te-ro-dox	Nat-ur-al-ly	tes-ti-mo-ny
hos-pi-ta-ble	nav-i-ga-tor	tol-er-a-ble
Im-i-ta-tor	ne-ces-sa-ry	trans-i-to-ry
in-do-len-cy	ne-cro-man-cy	trib-u-ta-ry
in-tim-a-cy	Or-a-to-ry	Va-lu-a-ble
in-ven-to-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	va-ri-a-ble
ju-di-ca-ture	per-emp-to-ry	ve-ge-ta-ble
Lap-id-a-ry	pur-ga-to-ry	vi-gi-lan-cy
lax-a-tive-ness	Ra-ti-on-al	ve-ne-ra-ble
le-gis-la-tive	rea-son-a-ble	vol-un-ta-ry
lit-er-al-ly	re-tal-i-ate	War-rant-a-ble
lu-min-a-ry	re-ver-si-on	wea-ther-beat-en
Ma-gis-tra-cy	Sal-u-ta-ry	whim-si-cal-ly

LESSON LXXXV.

On Contentment.

How happy might Persons be in all Estates, if they can but suit their Minds to their Conditions. A Shepherd may be as easy in a Cottage as a Prince in a Palace.

But every Man hath his own weak Side; and we seldom see People so easy, but that they are discontent about something, and fancy they may be better in another Station, wishing for some Calling, Trade, or Business, which perhaps they do not understand; and so when they miscarry, it shew how well they were at first, if they could but have kept so.

LESSON LXXXVI.

The Reason of this restless Temper is, because People do not look upon the Station of Life they are in, as that wherein God was well pleased to have placed them; which makes them hanker and greedily pursue after something else, without ever thinking whether they can serve God in that Condition, better than in that State wherein Providence has been pleased to call them.

TABLE XIV.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A b-bre-vi-ate	a-gree-a-ble	ar-bi-tre-ment
a-bo-mi-nate	al-le-gi-ance	ar-tic-u-late
a-bun-dant-ly	al-lu-si-on	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate	am-bas-sa-dor	ar-til-le-ry
ac-ces-si-ble	am-big-u-ous	as-pa-ra-gus
ac-com-pa-ny	am-bi-ti-on	as-ser-ti-on
ac-com-plish-er	a-na-lo-gy.	as-to-nish-ment
ac-count-a-ble	a-na-to-mize	as-tro-lo-gy
ac-tiv-i-ty	an-ge-li-cal	as-tron-o-mer
ad-di-ti-on	an-tag-on-ist	at-ten-u-ate
ad-min-is-ter	an-ni-hi-late	at-trac-ti-on
ad-mis-si-on	an-ti-qui-ty	au-da-ci-ous
ad-op-ti-on	an-tip-a-thy	au-then-tic-al
ad-ver-ten-cy	a-pos-to-lic	au-tho-ri-ty
ad-ver-tise-ment	ap-pa-ri-tor	a-ver-si-on
a-dul-te-rate	ap-pel-la-tive	Bar-bar-i-ty
af-fec-ti-on	ap-per-ten-ence	be-nev-o-lent
af-flic-ti-on	ap-pur-te-nance	Cal-am-it-ous
af-fin-i-ty	a-rith-me-tic	cal-am-i-ty

ca-me-le-on	cor-rec-ti-on	dis-cou-rage-ment
ca-pi-tu-late	cor-ro-bo-rate	dis-dain-ful-ly
cap-ti-vi-ty	cor-rup-ti-ble	dis-loy-al-ty
car-na-ti-on	cor-rup-ti-on	dis-pa-rage-ment
chro-no-lô-gy	cou-ra-ge-ous	dis-pen-sa-ry
col-lec-ti-on	cre-a-ti-on	dis-fa-tis-fy
com-bus-ti-on	cu-ta-ne-ous	dis-trac-ti-on
com-mend-a-ble	De-bi-li-tate	dis-u-ni-on
com-mis-se-rate	de-clen-si-on	di-vi-fi-on
com-mis-si-on	de-duc-ti-on	dog-ma-ti-cal
com-mo-di-ous	de-ceit-ful-ness	do-mi-ni-on
com-mo-di-ty	de-fen-si-ble	dox-o-lô-gy
com-mu-ni-cate	de-fi-ni-tive	du-ra-ti-on
com-mu-ni-on	de-for-mi-ty	E-bri-e-ty
com-pa-ni-on	de-ge-ne-rate	ef-fec-tu-al
com-pas-si-on	de-li-ber-ate	ef-fe-mi-nate
con-clu-sion	de-li-ci-ous	e-la-bo-rate
con-di-ti-on	de-li-ver-ance	e-lec-to-rate
con-fes-si-on	de-no-mi-nate	e-ma-cu-late
con-form-a-ble	de-mon-str-a-ble	em-bar-ras-ment
con-fu-si-on	de-pen-den-cy	e-mo-lu-ment
con-gra-tu-late	de-plo-ra-ble	em-pha-ti-cal
con-si-der-ate	de-pre-ci-ate	en-cou-rage-ment
con-sis-to-ry	de-fi-ra-ble	e-nu-me-rate
con-so-li-date	de-spon-den-cy	e-pis-co-pal
con-spi-cu-ous	de-struc-ti-on	e-qui-va-lent
con-sti-tu-ent	de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui-vo-cate
con-ti-nu-al	de-tes-ta-ble	es-tab-lish-ment
con-tri-bu-tor	de-vo-ti-on	e-va-cu-ate
con-ver-sa-ble	di-ges-ti-on	e-va-po-rate
con-ver-si-on	di-rec-ti-on	Eu-ro-pe-an
con-vic-ti-on	dis-cer-ni-ble	ex-as-pe-rate
con-vul-si-on	dis-co-ve-ry	ex-cep-ti-on
co-o-pe-rate	dis-coun-ten-ance	ex-ces-sive-ness

ex-cu-sa-ble	im-pof-fi-ble	ma-jo-ri-ty
ex-e-cu-tor	im-po-ver-ish	main-tain-a-ble
ex-e-cu-trix	im-preg-na-ble	me-mo-ri-al
ex-o-ne-rate	im-prov-a-ble	me-tho-di-cal
ex-pe-ri-ment	im-pu-ri-ty	mi-no-ri-ty
ex-tra-va-gant	in-a-ni-mate	mi-ra-cu-lous
Fe-li-ci-ty	in-ca-pa-ble	mo-ra-li-ty
for-get-ful-ness	in-cle-men-cy	mor-ta-li-ty
for-ma-li-ty	in-cli-na-ble	myf-te-ri-ous
foun-da-ti-on	in-con-ſtan-cy	Na-ti-vi-ty
fra-ter-ni-ty	in-cu-ra-ble	ne-ces-fi-ty
fru-ga-lity	in-de-cen-cy	no-bi-li-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty	in-duf-tri-ous	no-to-ri-ous
Ge-o-gra-phy	in-fat-u-ate	O-be-di-ent
ge-o-me-try	in-fec-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
gra-tu-i-ty	in-gra-ti-tude	ob-ſcu-ri-ty
Ha-bi-tu-al	in-ha-bi-tant	ob-ſerv-a-ble
har-mo-ni-ous	in-he-ri-tance	ob-ſtruc-ti-on
hif-to-ri-an	in-fi-nu-ate	oc-ca-fi-on
hif-to-ric-al	in-te-gri-ty	o-mif-fi-on
hu-ma-ni-ty	in-tem-pe-rance	o-pi-ni-on
hy-po-cri-cy	in-ter-pre-ter	op-pres-fi-on
I-do-la-ter	in-ven-ti-on	o-ri-gi-nal
i-do-la-try	in-veſ-ti-ture	out-ra-ge-ous
il-li-te-rate	in-vet-er-ate	Par-ti-cu-lar
il-lu-mi-nate	in-vi-fi-ble	pe-cu-li-ar
im-bel-liſh-ment	Ju-di-ci-al	per-fec-ti-on
im-mor-tal-ize	ju-di-ci-ous	per-mif-fi-on
im-mu-ta-ble	La-bor-i-ous	pe-pe-tu-al
im-pe-ni-tence	li-cen-ti-ate	per-ſua-fi-on
im-pe-tu-ous	li-cen-ti-ous	per-ſpi-cu-ous
im-pi-e-ty	li-ti-gi-ous	pe-ti-ti-on
im-pla-ca-ble	Ma-gi-ci-an	phi-lo-ſo-pher
im-por-tun-ate	mag-na-ni-mous	phi-lo-ſo-phy

po-lu-ted-ness	re-dun-dan-cy	su-per-la-tive
plan-ta-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	sus-pi-ci-ous
pos-sess-ion	re-frac-to-ry	Temp-ta-ti-on
pos-ter-i-ty	re-gen-er-ate	to-bac-con-ist
pre-ca-ri-ous	re-la-ti-on	trans-ac-ti-on
pre-def-tin-ate	re-li-gi-ous	trans-gres-si-on
pre-serv-a-tive	re-luc-tan-cy	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-sump-tu-ous	re-nu-mer-ate	ty-ran-ni-cal
pre-va-ri-cate	re-pair-a-ble	U-nan-i-mous
pro-di-gi-ous	re-splen-den-cy	un-bla-ma-ble
pro-duc-ti-on	re-sto-ra-tive	un-ca-pa-ble
pro-fes-si-on	Sal-va-ti-on	un-change-a-ble
pro-gen-it-or	sa-tyr-i-cal	un-du-ti-ful
pro-mis-cu-ous	se-cu-ri-ty	un-for-tu-nate
pro-phet-ic-al	se-ve-ri-ty	un-man-ner-ly
pro-por-ti-on	sig-nif-i-cant	un-mar-ri-ed
Re-bel-li-on	sim-plici-ty	un-mer-ci-ful
re-cep-ti-on	sin-ce-ri-ty	un-na-tu-ral
re-cov-e-ry	so-ci-e-ty	un-sa-vo-ry
re-cur-ren-cy	so-bri-e-ty	un-search-a-ble
re-deem-a-ble	sub-jec-ti-on	un-speak-a-ble
re-demp-ti-on	sub-mis-si-on	un-u-su-al
re-duc-ti-on	su-pe-ri-or	un-wor-thi-ly

L E S S O N LXXXVII.

The Advice of a Father to his Children.

This Instant is thine ; the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.

Whatsoever thou resolvest to do, do it quickly, defer not till the Evening, what the Morning may accomplish.

Idleness is the Parent of Want and Pain : but the Labor of Virtue bringeth forth Pleasure.

The Hand of the diligent defeateth Want.

L E S S O N LXXXVIII.

Prosperity and Success are the industrious Man's Attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath risen to Power, that hath clothed himself with Honor, that is spoken of in the City with Praise, and that standeth before the King in his Council? Even he that hath shut out Idleness from his House; and that hath said unto Sloth, Thou art mine Enemy.

Boast not thyself, for it will bring Contempt upon thee; neither deride another for it is dangerous.

From the Experience of others do thou learn Wisdom; and from their Failings correct thine own Faults.

L E S S O N LXXXIX.

It behoveth thee, O Child of Calamity! early to fortify thy Mind with Courage and Patience, that thou mayest support, with a becoming Resolution, thy allotted Portion of human Evil.

The nearest Approach thou canst make to Happiness on this Side the Grave, is to enjoy from Heaven Understanding and Health.

These Blessings, if thou possessest, and wouldest preserve to old Age, avoid the Allurements of Voluptuousness, and fly from her Temptations.

In all thy Undertakings, let a reasonable Assurance animate thy Endeavours; if thou despairest of Success thou shalt not succeed.

L E S S O N X C.

Consider how few Things are worthy of Anger, and thou shalt wonder that any but Fools should be wrath.

Be grateful to thy Father, for he gave thee Life; and to thy Mother for she sustained thee.

Hear the Words of his Mouth, for they are spoken for thy Good; give Ear to his Admonition, for it proceedeth from Love.

Fear the Lord all the Days of thy Life, and walk in the Paths which he hath opened before thee.

Let Prudence admonish thee, let Temperance restrain, let Justice guide thy Hand, Benevolence warm thy Heart, and Gratitude to Heaven inspire thee with Devotion. These shall give thee Happiness in thy present State, and bring thee to the Mansions of eternal Felicity in the Paradise of God.

T A B L E X V.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A c-ci-den-tal	com-pre-hen-five	E-ver-last-ing
Af-fi-da-vit	cor-re-spon-dence	For-ni-ca-tor
a-gri-cul-ture	Dis-ad-van-tage	fun-da-men-tal
al-to-ge-ther	dis-af-fect-ed	Hal-le-lu-jah
a-na-bap-tism	dis-a-gree-ment	how-so-e-ver
ap-pre-hen-five	dis-com-po-sure	I-mi-ta-tor
ar-bi-trat-or	dis-con-tent-ed	in-co-he-rent
Be-ne-fac-tor	dis-con-ti-nue	in-con-sist-ent
Ca-li-man-co	dis-in-he-rit	in-de-pen-dent
co-ad-ju-tor	dis-in-tan-gle	in-of-fen-sive

in-stru-men-tal	Na-vi-ga-tor	Un-ac-quaint-ed
in-ter-ces-for	O-pe-ra-tor	un-ad-vi-sed
in-ter-lo-per	op-por-tune-ly	un-be-com-ing
in-ter-med-dle	or-na-men-tal	un-be-got-ten
in-ter-min-gle	o-ri-ent-al	un-de-fi-led
in-ter-mix-ture	o-ver-bur-den	un-der-ta-ker
in-tro-duc-tive	Pa-ne-gy-ric	un-der-và-lue
Le-gif-la-tive	pen-ny-roy-al	un-der-rat-ed
le-gif-la-tor	pre-de-ces-for	un-di-vi-ded
Ma-ni-fes-tor	Re-gu-la-tor	u-ni-ver-sal
ma-nu-fac-ture	Sa-cra-men-tal	un-pre-pa-red
me-di-a-tor	se-mi-co-lon	un-pro-vi-ded
me-mo-ran-dum	fu-do-ri-fic	vin-di-ca-ti-on
mis-de-mean-or	su-per-struc-ture	What-so-e-ver
mo-de-ra-tor	su-per-vi-for	when-so-e-ver

Accent on the last Syllable.

a-ni-mad-vert	mis-ap-pre-hend	su-per-in-duce
ca-ra-bi-neer	mis-un-der-stand	su-per-in-ten-d
e-le-cam-pa-ne	ne-ver-the-less	ul-tra-ma-rine
le-ger-de-main	su-per-a-bound	

Lessons from the Proverbs.

LESSON XCI.

1. **T**HE Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David King of Israel.
2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding.
3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgment, and Equity.
4. To give Subtilty to the Simple, to the young Man Knowledge and Discretion.
5. A wise Man will hear, and will increase in Learning; and a Man of Understanding shall attain to wise Counsels.

L E S S O N X C I I .

1. My Son, hear the instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother.
2. For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.
3. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.
4. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause.
5. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse.
6. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path.
7. For their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.
8. Enter not in the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

L E S S O N X C I I I .

1. Hear, ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and attend to know Understanding.
2. For I give you good Doctrine, forsake you not my Law.
3. For I was my Father's Son, tender and only beloved in the Sight of my Mother.
4. He taught me also, and said unto me, Let thine Heart retain my Words; keep my Commandments and live.
5. Get Wisdom, get Understanding, forget it not; neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.
6. Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee, love her and she shall keep thee.
7. She shall give to thine Head an Ornament of Grace · a Crown of Glory shall she give thee.

LESSON XCIV.

1. Hear, O my Son, and receive my Sayings, and the years of thy Life shall be many.

2. I have taught thee in the Way of Wisdom; I have led thee in the right Path.

3. Take fast hold of Instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy Life.

4. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

5. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away.

6. My Son, attend to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

7. Let them not depart from thine Eyes, keep them in the Midst of thine Heart. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.

8. Forsake the Foolish and live; and go in the Way of Understanding.

9. Reprove not a Scornor, lest he hate thee; rebuke a wise Man, and he will love thee.

10. Give Instruction to a wise Man, and he will yet be wiser; teach a just Man, and he will increase in Learning.

11. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; and the Knowledge of the Holy is Understanding.

TABLE XVI.

Words of Five Syllables; accented on the First.

A C-ti-on-a-ble	Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Pas-si-on-ate-ly.
cir-cu-la-to-ry	Fa-shi-on-a-ble	pen-si-on-a-ble
con-sci-on-a-ble	fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Quies-ti-on-a-ble
cus-tom-a-ri-ly	Ju-di-ca-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Ded-i-ca-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Or-di-na-ri-ly	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

TABLE XVII.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Second.

A bo-mi-na-ble	dis-pen-sa-to-ry	La-bo-ri-ous-ness
Aaf-fec-ti-on-ate	Es-se-mi-na-cy	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
a-po-the-ca-ry	es-pe-ci-al-ly	Ma-li-ci-ous-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	ex-pla-na-to-ry	No-to-ri-ous-ly
Com-me-mor-a-ble	ex-tor-ti-on-er	Oc-ca-si-on-al
com-mend-a-to-ry	ex-u-be-ran-cy	Pa-rish-i-on-er
com-mis-si-on-er	He-re-di-ta-ry	par-ti-cu-lar-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	im-mo-de-rate-ly	per-pe-tu-al-ly
com-pas-si-on-ate	in-com-pa-ra-ble	pro-tho-no-ta-ry
con-di-ti-on-al	in-cor-ri-gi-ble	Re-po-si-to-ry
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-es-ti-ma-ble	Sig-ni-fi-can-cy
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-nu-me-ra-ble	Un-du-ti-ful-ness
con-sid-er-a-ble	in-se-pa-ra-ble	un-cha-ri-ta-ble
con-ti-nu-al-ly	in-su-pe-ra-ble	un-ne-ces-sa-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vo-lun-ta-ry	un-par-don-a-ble
De-ge-ne-ra-cy	ir-re-gu-lar-ly	un-mea-sur-a-ble
de-fa-ma-to-ry	ir-re-sist-i-ble	un-pro-fit-a-ble
de-li-be-rate-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-ble	un-rea-son-a-ble
de-li-ci-ous-ly	ju-di-ci-ous-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE XVIII.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Third.

A B-so-lu-ti-on	am-mu-ni-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on
Ac-cept-a-ti-on	am-pu-ta-ti-on	con-de-scen-si-on
ac-cia-ma-ti-on	a-ni-mo-si-ty	con-fir-ma-ti-on
ac-cu-sa-ti-on	an-ni-ver-sa-ry	con-fu-ta-ti-on
ac-qui-si-ti-on	an-no-ta-ti-on	con-gre-ga-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	ap-pa-ri-ti-on	con-so-la-ti-on
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	as-tro-no-mi-cal	con-ster-na-ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous	a-va-ri-ci-ous	con-sti-tu-ti-on
af-fa-bi-li-ty	Be-ne-fac-ti-on	con-tra-dic-ti-on
af-fec-ta-ti-on	Ce-le-bra-ti-on	con-ver-sa-tion
ag-gra-va-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on	cor-po-ra-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	cir-cum-ci-fi-on	cru-ci-fix-i-on
al-pha-be-ti-cal	cir-cum-spect-i-on	De-cla-ra-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	com-bi-na-ti-on	de-fi-ni-ti-on

de-mon-stra-ti-on	in-flam-ma-ti-on	re-col-lec-ti-on
de-so-la-ti-on	in-sur-rec-ti-on	re-pe-ti-ti-on
de-vas-ta-ti-on	in-ter-mis-si-on	re-pu-ta-ti-on
dis-o-be-di-ent	in-ter-rup-ti-on	re-so-lu-ti-on
dis-po-si-ti-on	in-vo-ca-ti-on	re-sur-rec-ti-on
dis-tri-bu-ti-on	jus-ti-fi-a-ble	re-vo-lu-ti-on
Ec-cle-si-as-tes	La-men-ta-ti-on	Sal-u-ta-ti-on
ed-u-ca-ti-on	li-be-ra-li-ty	sat-is-fac-ti-on
en-thu-si-as-tic	Mag-na-ni-mi-ty	sep-a-ra-ti-on
e-van-ge-li-cal	mis-ap-pre-hend-ing	sit-u-a-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-cate	mis-un-der-stand-ing	spe-cu-la-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on	mo-de-ra-ti-on	sus-so-ca-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on	Na-vi-ga-ti-on	su-per-fi-cial
ex-pec-ta-ti-on	no-mi-na-ti-on	su-per-in-tend-ant
ex-pe-di-tious	nu-me-ra-ti-on	su-per-scrip-ti-on
ex-por-ta-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on	su-per-sti-ti-on
For-ni-ca-ti-on	ob-ser-va-ti-on	sup-pli-ca-ti-on
fo-men-ta-ti-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty	sup-po-si-ti-on
Ge-ne-ra-ti-on	ol-ten-ta-ti-on	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
ge-o-gra-phi-cal	Par-ti-a-li-ty	to-le-ra-ti-on
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on	pe-ni-ten-ti-al	tri-bu-la-ti-on
hes-pi-ta-li-ty	per-pen-di-cu-lar	Va-ri-a-ti-on
I-mi-ta-ti-on	per-le-cu-ti-on	ve-ge-ta-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-al	pre-ser-va-ti-on	ve-ne-ra-ti-on
im-po-si-ti-on	pos-si-bil-i-ty	vin-di-ca-ti-on
im-pre-ca-ti-on	pro-cla-ma-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
im-pro-pri-e-ty	pro-vo-ca-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci-fed
im-cli-na-ti-on	Ra-di-ca-li-ty	u-ni-form-ly

LESSON XCV.

The Proverbs of Solomon.

1. A wise Son maketh a glad Father : But a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.
2. The Treasures of Wickedness profit nothing, but Righteousness delivereth from Death.
3. The Lord will not suffer the Soul of the Righteous to famish ; but he casteth away the Substance of the Wicked.
4. He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack Hand ; but the Hand of the diligent maketh rich.

L E S S O N XCVI.

1. A false Balance is an Abomination to the Lord; but a just Weight is his Delight.

2. The Memory of the Just is blessed; but the Name of the Wicked shall rot.

3. The Tongue of the Just is as choice Silver; the Heart of the Wicked is of little Worth.

4. A soft Answer turns away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger.

5. Whofo mocketh the Poor reproacheth his Maker; and he that is glad at Calamities, shall not go unpunished.

6. A good Name is rather to be chosen than great Riches; and a loving Father rather than Silver and Gold.

7. Whofo keepeth the Law is a wise Son; but he that is a Companion of riotous Men, shameth his Father.

L E S S O N XCVII.

1. These six Things doth the Lord hate; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.

2. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood:

3. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running to Mischief.

4. A false Witness that speaketh Lies; and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

5. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

6 Bind them up with thy Fingers; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

7. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord, shall be made fat.

T A B L E XIX.

Words of six Syllables; the Accent on the Second.

A F-fec-ti-on-ate-ly un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
 un-con-sci-on-a-ble un-par-don-a-ble-ness
 con-sid-er-a-ble-ness un-pro-fit-a-ble-ness
 in-tol-er-a-ble-ness un-ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
 pro-por-ti-on-a-ble

Accented on the Third Syllable.

Con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly	in-suf-fi-ci-ent-ly
ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	Ma-gi-ste-ri-al-ly
Dis-o-be-di-ent	me-ri-to-ri-ous-ly
Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly	Sa-cri-le-gi-ous-ly
In-con-sid-er-a-ble	su-per-sti-ti-ous-ly
in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly	su-per-nu-me-ra-ry

Accented on the Fourth Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-na-ti-on	de-ter-min-a-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	dis-sim-u-la-ti-on
as-sas-si-na-ti-on	E-di-fi-ca-ti-on
as-so-ci-a-ti-on	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
Cap-i-tu-la-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
con-sid-er-a-ti-on	e-va-por-a-ti-on
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
De-lib-er-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
de-nom-in-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

E

Glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on	Pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on
Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
I-ma-gin-a-ti-on	pu-sil-la-ni-mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty	Qual-i-fi-ca-ti-on
in-com-pre-hen-si-ble	Rat-i-fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bil-i-ty	re-com-mend-a-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
ir-re-con-cile-a-ble	fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an	fu-pe-ri-o-ri-ty
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	U-ni-ver-sa-li-ty
mul-ti-plic-a-ti-on	

T A B L E XX

Words of seven Syllables.

A N-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-ans	Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Con-fub-ſtan-ti-a-li-ty	Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	Re-cap-i-tu-la-ti-on
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	re-con-cil-i-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly	Super-e-ro-ga-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty	Tran-fub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
im-pe-ne-tra-bil-i-ty	Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an
In-di-vi-fi-bi-li-ty	

L E S S O N XCVIII.

On Man.

Lord, what is Man! originally Duſt, engendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, help-leſs in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepid in his

Age, his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief. Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright; simple his Thoughts, vain his Desires, Toys his Delight.

L E S S O N XCIX.

He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character, Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire Passions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery.

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His last Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain; his Life miserable, his Death terrible; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary.

LESSON C.

ADVICE.

IF you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for, if you are acquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness. Learn then in your Youth to condemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only chearfully to meet with, but even to overcome, the Fears of all Adversity.

LESSON CI.

Of the SEVEN STAGES of LIFE.

First Stage. Ecclesiastes, Chap. xi. Ver. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will. For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burden, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

LESSON CII.

Second Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 9.

We are now to think ourselves much happier in this Stage than the last; because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think then, they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands, and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth! that thou art in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life; thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will enwrap thee in a cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou

esteemest them as thy Friends, and suffered thyself to be agreeably betrayed in them. Watch, therefore, and be sober. Forfake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations ; and thou wilt certainly be happy. But if thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

LESSON CIII.

Third Stage. Job, Chap. v. Ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves completely happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But, alas ! what now are we much better in ? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to sin ; and we are now far from being quiet and easy. — Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us : Wrongs of ill Neighbours teaze, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us. The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us ; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us ; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

LESSON CIV.

Fourth Stage. Prov. Chap. iii. Ver. 13.

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles ; and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thy Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off ; for thou wilt see the Lures of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diseases of the Body ; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

LESSON CV.

Fifth Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us ; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life : for the House now becomes full of cares, the Field full of Toil,

the Country of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions; Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

LESSON CVI.

Sixth and Seventh Stages. Psalm xc. Ver. 10 and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.

TABLE I.

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A NN	Dan	Heth	Mark	Shem	Wells
Bel	Eve	Jah	Neath	Shuz	York
Buz	France	Jude	Ouze	Throne	Ziph
Cain	Gad	Job	Paul	Tweed	Zug
Coz	Gath	Kish	Ruth	Ulk	Zuph
Culh	Ham	Lynn	Saul	Uz	Zuz

TABLE II.

Proper Names, &c. of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

A A-RON	Ac-ton	Al-ban	Al-ton
Ab ba	A-dam	A-lice	Ampt-hill
A-bel	Ag-bridge	Aln-wick	An-drew

An-na	Bel-ley	Burnt-wood	Coln-brook
An-trim	Bewd-ley	Bux-ton	Con-naught
An-twerp	Big-vai	Buz-ford	Con-stance
Ar-magh	Bil-hah	By-ford	Con-way
Ar-ran	Bin-brook	Cæ-sar	Co-os
Ar-thur	Bing-ham	Ca-lais	Cope-land
Ash-ly	Bit-ford	Cam-bridge	Cor-bridge
Ash-krig	Black-burn	Camp-den	Cor-by
Ash-na	Bland-ford	Canef-ham	Corn-wall
Au-gust	Bol-ton	Car-diff	Cow-bridge
Auk-land	Bo-ston	Carl-ton	Cran-bourn
Au-stef	Bof-worth	Cart-mell	Crane-brook
Au-stin	Botf-ham	Ca-stor	Cra-ven
A-vims	Boul-ness	Caith-ness	Craw-ley
A-vites	Boz-zah	Cax-would	Crick-lade
Ax-bridge	Brack-ley	Ce-phas	Crook-horn
Ax-holm	Brad-field	Chag-ford	Crow-land
Ax-mouth	Brad-ford	Chag-ley	Croy-don
Ba-bel	Brad-ninch	Chat-ham	Cux-field
Bake-well	Brain-tree	Chea-dle	Cy-prus
Ba-la	Bramp-ton	Check-ley	Da-gan
Bal-dock	Brom-yard	Chel-ford	Dal-ton
Bal-tic	Brand-rith	Chelms-ford	Dan-by
Bamp-ton	Breck-nock	Chel-sea	Dar-king
Ban-gor	Brent-ford	Chep-stow	Dart-ford
Ban-sted	Brere-ton	Chert-sey	Da-vid
Bark-ing	Bre-wood	Ches-hunt	Dan-ites
Bar-more	Brick-hill	Chew-ton	De-dan
Barnes-ley	Bridge-north	Chid-ley	Ded-ham
Ba-rich	Brif-tol	Chim-ham	Deep-ing
Ba-shan	Brit-ain	Chi-na	Den-bigh
Bast-wick	Brit-ish	Chit-tim	Den-mark
Bat-tel	Brit-on	Christ-mas	Den-nis
Bau-trey	Brix-ton	Chud-leigh	Del-phos
Bay-nard	Brix-worth	Chum-leigh	Dept-ford
Bec-cles	Brom-ley	Cle-mens	Der-by
Be-dal	Bromf-wick	Cleve-land	Dere-ham
Bed-ford	Brough-ton	Clif-ton	De-rick
Bel-ford	Bru-ton	Cob-ham	Dart-mouth
Bent-ley	Bryn-ton	Cogge-shall	Der-went
Berk-shire	Bud-worth	Colef-hill	Dig-by
Ber-nard	Bug-den	Col-ford	Dock-ing
Ber-wick	Burn-ham	Co-logn	Dock-ley

Dod-brook	Fri-day	Hitch-in	Kit-tim
Do-ver	Frodsham	Hoddesdon	Kirk-ham
Down-ham	Ga-al	Hol-beck	Knap-daile
Dray-ton	Ga-za	Hol-land	Knottesford
Dran-field	Ge-ber	Ho-mer	Kyne-ton
Dub-lin	Ger-man	Hoph-ni	La-ban
Dud-ley	Ger-sham	Ho-race	La-chiff
Dul-wich	Ge-zer	Horn-sey	La-mech
Dun-church	Gil-bert	Horf-ham	Lam-beth
Dunf-field	Gil-gal	How-den	Lang-ley
Dun-wich	Gil-born	Hox-ton	Land-grave
Dur-ham	Glas-gow	Hum-phrey	Lau-rence
Ea-ster	God-frey	Hu-shi	Le-ah
Ea-ton	Good-hurst	Hu-shim	Leo-nard
E-den	Goud-hurst	Hu-zath	Letch-dale
Edg-ware	Grant-ham	Hy-dra	Le-wite
Ed-win	Grave-send	Ips-wich	Lich-field
E-gypt	Green-wich	Ire-land	Lil-bourn
Elt-ham	Gul-nea	I-seac	Lin-coln
En-field	Ha-dad	Isle-worth	Lind-sey
En-land	Had-leigh	Ix-worth	Long-land
E-noch	Ha-gar	Ja-cob	Lon-don
E-nos	Ha-gai	Jer-sey	Lud-gate
E-phod	Holef-worth	Je-fus	Lyd-ford
E-phron	Hal-stead	Jo-mas	Ly-ric
Ep-ping	Hatn-burgh	Jo-seph	Ly-stra
Ep-fom	Hamp-ton	Jo-tham	Ma-chir
Eref-by	Hampstead	Ju-das	Maid-stone
Es-fex	Han-nah	Ju-dith	Ma-gic
Eves-ham	Har-leigh	Ju-ly	Mal-pas
Eu-rope	Harles-ton	Ju-stus	Mal-vern
Ew-el	Har-row	Ka-desh	Mans-field
Eynes-ford	Har-wich	Kei-lah	Mares-field
Ez-ra	Hat-field	Kimp-ton	Mar-tha
Fair-leigh	Hayls-ham	Ken-dal	Mat-thew
Fal-mouth	Helmef-ley	Kend-worth	Milkf-ham
Fe-lix	Hempstead	Ke-nelm	Me-shech
Fen-wick	Hex-ham	Kef-wick	Mi-cah
Farn-ham	Hey-wood	Kex-holm	Mid-hurst
Fe-stus	High-gate	Key-worth	Mil-brock
Folke-stone	Hineck-ley	Kil-dare	Mile-ham
Framp-ton	Hing-ham	Kings-ton	Mil-thorp

Mil-ton	Pan-cras	Ru-fus	Spa-niff
Mine-head	Pa-riſ	Rum-ford	Spilf-by
Mo-narch	Pa-lhur	Ru-then	Spit-head
Mon-day	Pe-leg	Rut-land	Slax-ford
Mon-mouth	Pem-broke	Rye-gate	Stam-ford
Mor-peth	Pen-rith	Sa-lem	Stan-ſtead
Moul-ton	Pen-ryn	Sam-ſon	Ste-phen
Mul-grave	Pet-worth	Salt-ſleet	Stil-ton
Mun-ſter	Phan-taſm	Sand-wich	Sto-ic
Mur-ray	Pha-rez	Sap-phire	Stock-port
Na-bal	Phe-nix	Sa-rah	Stokeſ-ly
Na-hor	Phi-lip	Sa-turn	Stone-henge
Nampt-wich	Piſ-gah	Sa-voy	Strat-ton
Na-ples	Ply-mouth	Sax-ton	Stret-ton
Nar-barth	Plymp-ton	Scarſ-dale	Stret-ham
Nafe-by	Po-land	Scot-land	Stur-bridge
Na-than	Pont-pool	Sel-by	Suc-coth
Ne-bat	Portſ-mouth	Sha-drach	Suf-folk
Ne-cho	Poul-ton	Shad-well	Sur-ry
Nec-tar	Pref-ton	Shal-lum	Suf-ſex
New-burgh	Pro-logue	Shan-non	Sut-ton
New-bridge	Quin-tus	Sheer-neſſ	Swaff-ham
Newn-ham	Rab-ba	Shef-field	Swan-ſey
Noy-land	Rab-bi	Shef-nal	Swe-den
No-ah	Ra-chel	Shep-ham	Swin-don
Ner-folk	Rad-nor	Sher-ton	Swit-zer
Nor-man	Ra-mah	Shet-land	Ta-bor
Nor-thorp	Ramſ-gate	Ship-ton	Tam-worth
North-wich	Ran-dal	Shrop-ſhire	Tar-ſhiſh
Oak-ham	Ray-leigh	Shore-ham	Tavi-ſtock
Ock-ley	Ret-ford	Shu-hite	Taun-ton
Of-frown	Reu-ben	Sid-mouth	Thax-ted
On-gar	Ri-chard	Si-mon	Tha-net
O-nyx	Rich-mond	Si-nai	Thet-ford
O-phir	Rip-ley	Si-on	Tho-mas
O-phra	Riz-pah	Skip-ton	Thum-mim
Ork-ney	Ro-bert	Slea-ford	Thurf-day
Or-lap	Roch-dale	Smyr-na	Tick-ball
Or-mond	Ro-ger	Snetſ-ham	Tideſ-wall
Oun-ley	Ro-mans	So-dan	Trow-bridge
Ox-ford	Roth-well	South-wark	Tru-ro
Oz-ne	Row-land	Spal-ding	Tun-bridge

Tur-ky	Wandsworth	Wi-gan	Wood-stock
Ty-rus	Wang-ford	Wig-ton	Xer-xes
Vin-cent	Wap-ping	Wig-more	Yar-mouth
Ul-ster	War-wick	Wilt-shire	Yeo-vil
Up-fal	Wal-ton	Winchcomb	York-shire
Ux-bridge	Web-ley	Wind-for	Ze-nith
Uz-za	Welch-pool	Wirkf-worth	Zi-on
Wake-field	We-stram	Wif-bich	Zip-por
Wal-ter	Whit-church	Whit-ney	Zo-phor
Wall-ham	Wick-liff	Woo-burn	

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the Last.

A R-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-stend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-rain	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hoch-stedt	Men-teith	Pen-zance
Car-lisle	Hol-stein	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca-stile	Ja-pan	Mon-trose	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Ju-ly	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La-on	Na-varre	Tou-lon
Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range	Ver-failles

T A B L E IV.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the First.

A -Bi-gail	Al-der-floke	A-me-thyft	A-run-del
A-bing-ton	Al-der-ney	An-ca-ster	A-fi-a
A-bi-thai	Al-fre-ton	An-do-ver	As-sin-shire
A-bra-ham	A-li-cant	An-gle-sea	A-ther-ston
Ab-fa-lom	Al-ka-net	An-tho-ny	At-tle-bridge
Ad-mi-ral	Al-tring-ham	An-ti-christ	Aul-cest-er
A-fri-ca	Am-ber-ley	An-ti-och	Au-sten-field
Al-co-ran	Am-bu-ry	Ap-ple-dore	Au-stri-a
Ald-bo-rough	A-merf-ham	Ar-ling-ton	Ax-min-ster
Al-den-burgh	A-mer-ton	Ar-ra-gon	Aylef-bu-ry

Ba-by-lon	Car-hamp-ton	Dis-ting-ton	Frome-fel-wood
Ba-den-och	Car-ling-ford	Don-ca-ster	Gab-bo-tha
Ban-bu-ry	Ca-tha-rine	Dor-che-ster	Ga-bri-el
Bar-na-bas	Che-ling-ton	Dor-la-ston	Gainf-bo-rough
Barn-sta-ble	Chel-ten-ham	Do-ro-thy	Ga-li-lee
Bar-ra-bas	Cherl-bu-ry	Dor-set-shire	Gal-lo-way
Bay-bo-rough	Che-ster-field	Dul-ver-ton	Gaf-co-ny
Bea-conf-field	Chi-chef-ter	Dun-bar-ton	Ge-ne-fis
Beck-ing-ham	Chi-ding-fold	Dun-gar-von	Ge-no-a
Beel-ze-bub	Chil-ling-ham	Dun-ning-ton	Ger-ma-ny
Belt-ing-ham	Chip-pen-ham	Dun-sta-ble	Gif-bo-rough
Be-mis-ter	Chol-mond-ley	Ea-sing-wold	Glou-ce-ster
Ben-ja-min	Chris-ten-dom	Ec-cle-shall	Got-tin-gen
Berk-ham-head	Chris-ti-an	Ec-cle-ton	Gre-gory
Beth-she-mesh	Chris-to-pher	E-din-burgh	Ha-ger-ton
Be-ver-ley	Chry-so-stom	E-do-mites	Hal-li-fax
Bi-ces-ter	Cla-ren-don	E-gre-mont	Hal-lo-ton
Bid-di-ford	Cli-the-ro	E-kro-mites	Ha-mer-ton
Bi-gles-wade	Cock-er-mouth	E-li-ab	Ha-mil-ton
Bil-de-ston	Col-chef-ter	E-li-phax	Han-o-ver
Bil-ling-ford	Cod-ing-ham	E-pa-phras	Har-bo-rough
Bil-ling-ham	Com-ber-ton	E-the-bert	Har-ring-ton
Bil-ling-hurst	Con-gle-ton	E-ver-shal	Ha-ble-mere
Bil-lingf-gate	Co-ning-ton	Ex-e-ter	Ha-sling-den
Bir-ming-ham	Co-nis-ton	Ex-o-dus	Ha-ther-ley
Bol-fo-ver	Con-stantine	Ex-or-cism	Ha-ver-ford
Bo-den-ham	Cor-da-van	Fa-ken-ham	Ha-ve-rit
Bos-bu-ry	Cor-fi-ca	Fal-ken-burgh	Ha-ver-ing
Bra-ken-hill	Cov-en-try	Farn-bo-rough	He-re-ford
Bro-sing-ton	Cre-di-ton	Far-ring-don	Hel-bo-rough
Bridge-wa-ter	Cock-er-hill	Fer-ming-ham	Hol-den-by
Brid-ling-ton	Cum-ber-land	Fer-ry-bridge	Ho-ni-ton
Bright-helm-stone	Da-ni-el	Fer-ry-hill	Hun-ga-ry
Bro-ken-hurst	Dar-ling-ton	Fev-ers-ham	Hun-ger-ford
Buck-ing-ham	Da-ven-try	Fins-bu-ry	Hunt-ing-don
Bul-ling-brook	De-ben-ham	Flam-bo-rough	Il-che-ster
Bun-ting-ford	De-bo-ah	Flo-ri-da	Il-mins-ter
Bur-row-bridge	Dod-ding-ton	Fo-king-ham	In-di-a
By-ber-ry	De-li-ah	Ford-ing-bridge	Ish-bo-sheth
Cai-a-phas	De-von-shire	Fram-ling-ham	Ish-ma-el
Cam-el-ford	Dewf-bo-rough	Fre-de-ric	Is-ling-ton
Can-dle-mas	Did-mor-ton	Fre-sing-field	Is-ra-el
Car-di-gan	Di-dy-mus	Frod-ling-ham	Is-sa-char

I-ta-ly	Ma-la-chi	Phi-ne-as	Sun-der-land
I-vin-go	Ma-la-ga	Pick-er-ing	Swit-zer-land
Jef-fe-ry	Malmf-bu-ry	Pock-ling-ton	Sy-ri-ans
Je-ri-cho	Man-che-ster	Pon-ti-us	Ta-bi-tha
Je-fu-it	Man-ning-tree	Por-tu-gal	Tad-ca-ster
Jo-na-than	Mar-ga-ret	Po-ti-phar	Ten-bu-ry
Jo-shu-a	Marl-bo-rough	Pruf-fi-a	Tewks-bu-ry
Ju-li-as	Mar-ma-duke	Puck-er-idge	Thong-ca-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Ma-ry-land	Queen-bo-rough	Thorn-bu-ry
Ka-tha-rine	Men-dlef-ham	Rab-sha-keh	Til-bu-ry
Kel-ling-ton	Me-ta-phor	Ra-ven-glass	Ti-mo-thy
Ke-mu-el	Mex-i-co	Ren-dlef-ham	Ti-ver-ton
Ke-nel-worth	Mi-chä-el	Rick-mans-worth	Tor-ring-ton
Ken-fing-ton	Mic-kle-ton	Rif-bo-rough	Tow-ce-ster
Ket-ter-ing	Mid-dle-bugrh	Ro-che-ster	Tri-ni-ty
Kir-ming-ton	Mid-dle-lex	Rock-ing-ham	Tud-bu-ry
Knaref-bo-rough	Mid-dle-ton	Rof-com-mon	Tud-ding-ton
Lo-den-burgh	Mid-dle-wick	Rot-ter-dam	Tuf-ca-ny
Lan-bif-ter	Mod-bu-ry	Ro-ther-ham	Va-len-tine
Lan-ca-ster	Muf-co-vy	Ro-ther-hithe	Ul-ver-ston
Lan-ca-shire	Na-a-man	Ruf-fi-a	Up-ping-ham
Lan-go-ver	Naph-ta-li	Sa-mu-el	Wa'-ling-ford
La-ven-ham	Na-za-rite	Sa-tur-day	Walt-ham-flow
La-ving-ton	Ne-ther-lands	Scar-bo-rough	War-min-ster
La-za-rus	New-be-ry	Sed-bu-ry	War-ring-ton
Le-ba-non	Ni-cho-las	Se-ra-phim	Wal-ling-ton
Lei-ces-ter	Ni-ne-veh	Se-ther-ton	Wed-nes-day
Le-ming-ton	Nor-man-dy	Se-ven-oke	Wel-ling-ton
Leo-min-ster	Not-ting-ham	Shafts-bu-ry	Wen-do-ver
Li-ver-pool	Ock-ing-ham	Shrewf-bu-ry	West-minster
Low-bo-rough	O-de-ham	Si-ci-ly	Whit-sun-tide
Lu-ci-fer	O'-i-ver	Si-me-on	Wil-li-am
Lu-ci-us	Om-berf-ley	Sif-e-ra	Wim-ble-ton
Luck-ing-ton	O-ver-ton	Sit-ting-born	Win-chel-sea
Lut-ter-worth	O-ving-ham	Sit-ting-ham	Win-che-ster
Ly-ci-a	Pæd-ding-ton	So-lo-mon	Wor-ce-ster
Ly-di-a	Pa-tro-bas	So-mer-set	Xe-no-phon
Ly-fi-as	Pe-nu-el	Spa-ni-ard	Za-bu-lon
Mac-dlef-field	Pe-terf-field	Strath-na-vern	Za-cha-ry
Mac-pe-lah	Pe-ther-ton	Stur-min-ster	Zip-po-rah
Mag-da-len	Pha-nu-el	Sud-bu-ry	Zo-di-ac
Ma-ho-met	Pha-ri-sees	Sud-min-ster	

TABLE V.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -Bi-a	Chal-de-a	Ha-bak-kuk	O-me-ga
A-bi-hu	Chi-me-ra	Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as
A-bi-ram	Cho-ra-zin	Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce
A-cro-ftic	Co-ne-ah	Ho-san-na	Phil-lip-pi
A-dul-lam	Cy-re-ne	Ho-se-a	Prif-cil-la
A-grip-pa	Da-maf-cus	Je-ho-ram	Re-be-kah
A-hi-ja	Da-ri-us	Je-ho-vah	San-bal-lat
A-hi-tub	Di-a-na	Jo-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
A-pof-tle	Di-lem-ma	Ju-de-a	Sa-rep-ta
Au-guf-tus	E-clip-tic	Ke-tu-rah	Sep-tem-ber
A-ro-tus	E-li-as	Ma-naf-feh	Su-san-na
Ba-rab-bas	E-li-jah	Mat-thi-as	Syl-va-nus
Bar-je-fus	E-li-sha	Me-ra-ri	Thad-de-us
Bar-ja-na	E-raf-mus	Mef-fi-as	To-bi-as
Bar-zel-lai	E-fai-as	Mi-le-tum	Vi-en-na
Bel-fhaz-zar	Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-on	U-ri-ah
Ben-ha-dad	Ge-ne-va	No-vern-ber	Zac-che-us
Ber-ni-ce	Go-li-ah	Oc-to-ber	Zal-mu-na
Be-thef-da	Go-mor-rah	O-lym-pic	Ze-bo-im

TABLE VI.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

A -Ber-deen	Bud-def-dale	El-Ie-neur	Mont-fe-rat
Al-be-marie	Ca-ra-van	Fon-ta-nelle	Mount-so-rell
Am-fter-dam	Ca-ral-ftadt	Har-tle-pool	Na-za-rine
A-nan-dale	Char-le-ville	In-ver-nefs	Of-we-ftree
Ba-fing-ftoke	Char-le-roy	Lan-gue-doc	Pom-pe-lune
Be-nin-gale	Ea-fton-nefs	Mil-den-hall	Scan-de-roon

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A D-der-bu-ry	Da-ref-bu-ry	Ja-nif-fa-ry
A-lex-an-der	Fe-bru-ary	Ja-nu-a-ry
Al-mond-bu-ry	Fo-ther-in-gay	Kid-der-min-fter
Am-bref-bu-ry	Glaft-ton-bu-ry	Mi-cha-el-mas
At-tle-bo-rough	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pe-ter-bo-rough
Can-ter-bu-ry	If-ra-el-ite	Sa-lif-bu ry

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -Bi-a-thar	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha-ni-el
A-cha-i-a	E-li-za-beth	Ni-lo-me-ter
A-me-li-a	E-pi-pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-me-ri-ca	E-fa-i-as	Pa-la-ti-nate
A-po-cry-pha	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy-li-a
A-ra-bi-a	E-ze-ki-al	Pla-cen-ti-a
Ar-me-ni-a	Ga-la-ti-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
Af-phal-ti-tes	Ga-li-ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-tan
Af-fy-ri-a	Gal-li-po-li	Sar-di-ni-a
Bar-ba-di-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ge-or-gi-a	Se-ba-sti-an
Bar-tho-lo-mew	Gen-ne-fa-ret	Si-le-fi-a
Bible-ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Tar-ta-ri-an
Bi-thy-ni-a	Hy-dro-gra-phy	The-o-do-lite
Bo-he-mi-a	Ig-na-ti-us	The-o-phi-lus
Ca-per-na-um	I-ta-li-an	Ther-mo-me-ter
Ca-ra-stro-phe	Je-ru-sa-lem	Thes-sa-li-a
Ce-fa-re-a	Le-vi-ti-cus	Ti-be-ri-us
Ci-li-ci-a	Lieu-te-nan-cy	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-los-si-ans	Ma-ho-met-an	Ve-su-vi-us
Co-per-ni-cus	Mi-ran-do-la	Vir-gi-ni-a
Co-rin-thi-an	Mol-da-vi-a	Ut-tox-e-ter
Cor-ne-li-us	Mont-go-me-ry	West-pha-li-a
Del-ma-ti-a	Mont-pe-li-er	Xe-no-cra-tes
De-ca-po-lis	Mo-ra-vi-a	Zo-rub-ba-bel
De-mo-cra-cy	Mo-fa-i-cal	Zi-do-ni-ans

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A B-er-con-way	Be-ne-dic-tine	Com-po-stel-la
A-bi-e-zer	Be-ne-ven-to	Co-pen-ha-gen
A-do-ni-jah	Cag-li-a-ri	Dal-ma-nu-tha
A-na-bap-tist	Ca-ro-li-na	E-le-a-zer
A-na-ni-as	Che-tel-hamp-ton	E-ze-ki-as
Bar-ce-lo-na	Chip-ping-nor-ton	Hal-le-lu-jah
Be-el-ze-bub	Ci-ren-ce-ster	Hen-ri-et-ta

He-ze-ki-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sut-ton-co-field
I-fa-bel-la	Ni-co-de-mus	Tra-co-ni-tis
Je-re-mi-ah	O-ba-di-ah	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Je-ro-bo-am	Phi-lip-s-nor-ton	Wot-ton-bas-fer
La-ze-ret-to	Sa-la-man-ca	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ma-da-gaf-car	Sa-ra-gof-fa	Ze-de-ki-ah
Mar-ga-ri-ta	Shep-ton-mal-let	Ze-phe-ni-ah

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but Two.

A -Dra-myt-ti-um	E-van-ge-li-cal	Phy-fi-og-no-my
An-da-lu-fi-a	Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
A-pol-lo-ni-a	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal	Scan-di-na-vi-a
A-ri-sto-cra-cy	He-li-o-po-lis	The-o-lo-gi-cal
Cap-pa-do-ci-a	Ho-mo-ge-ni-us	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ans
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	Hy-per-bo-li-cal	Tra-gi-co-me-dy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Li-thu-a-ni-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Chri-sti-a-ni-ty	Ly-ca-o-ni-a	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Deu-te-ro-ne-my	Ma-ce-do-ni-a	A-bel-beth-ma-a-ca
Di-o-ny-fi-as	Ma-ha-la-le-el	Be-ro-dac-ba-la-dan
E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Me-tro-po-li-tan	Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cus
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan	Hi-sto-ri-o-gra-phy
E-thi-o-pi-a	O-ne-fi-pho-rus	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
E-ty-mo-lo-gy	Phi-la-del-phi-a	Mef-o-po-ta-mi-a

TABLE II.

Words of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but One.

A -Bel-miz-ra-im	Con-stanti-no-ple	Me-she-le-mi-ah
A-do-ni-ze-beck	Ec-cle-si-a-stes	Mi-di-a-ni-tish
A-do-ni-ze-deck	E-pa-phro-di-tus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
A-ha-su-e-rus	E-pi-cu-re-an	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zer
Al-mon-dib-la-tha-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
A-re-o-pa-gite	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ca
A-ri-ma-the-a	La-o-di-ce-a	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
A-ris-to-bu-lus	Ma-gor-mif-fa-bib	Zap-naph-pa-a-ne-oh

*Some Easy Lessons in Verse, suitable for Children to Learn by
Heart, at their Leisure Hours.*

LESSON CVII.

LOVE *between* BROTHERS *and* SISTERS.

WHATEVER Brawls disturb the Street;
There should be Peace at Home;
Where Sisters dwell and Brothers meet,
Quarrels should never come.
Birds in their little Nests agree;
And 'tis a shameful Sight,
When Children of one Family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.
Hard Names at first, and threat'ning Words,
That are but noisy Breath,
May grow to Clubs and naked Swords,
To Murder, and to Death.
The Devil tempts one Mother's Son
To rage against another:
So wicked Cain was hurried on
Till he had kill'd his Brother.
The Wife will make their Anger cool,
At least before 'tis Night:
But in the Bosom of a Fool,
It burns 'till Morning Light.
Pardon, O Lord! our childish Rage,
Our little Brawls remove;
That as we grow to riper Age,
Our Hearts may all be Love.

LESSON CVIII.

Against IDLENESS *and* MISCHIEF.

HOW doth the little busy Bee
Improve each shining Hour,
And gather Honey all the Day,
From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r.
How skilfully she builds her Cell?
How neat she spreads her Wax?
And labors hard to store it well
With the sweet Food she makes.

In Works of Labor, or of Skill,
I would be busy too;
For Satan finds some Mischief still
For Idle Hands to do.
In Books, or Work, or healthful Play,
Let my first Years be past,
That I may give for ev'ry Day,
Some good Account at last.

LESSON CIX.

OBEDIENCE to PARENTS.

LET Children, that would fear the Lord,
Hear what their Teachers say;
With Revere[n]ce meet their Parents Word,
And with Delight obey.

Have not you heard what dreadful Plagues,
Are threat'ned by the Lord:
To him that breaks his Father's Law,
Or mocks his Mother's Word:

What heavy Guilt upon him lies?
How cursed is his Name?
The Ravens shall pick out his Eyes,
And Eagles eat the same.

But those that Worship God, and give
Their Parents Honor due;
Here on this Earth they long shall live,
And live hereafter too.

RULES and MAXIMS of MORAL CONDUCT, &c. and may be
spoken Extempore by Boys, at Breaking up.

LESSON CX.

YOU docile Youths who Learning love,
And would in various Arts improve,
And to be taught—to me repair
These Precepts in your Mem'ry bear.
When Morning first unveils your Eyes,
And bids you to your Labors rise,
To God with pious Ardor pray,
That he would bless your following Day
For all your Studies are but vain,
Which no celestial Blessing gain.

Then, wash'd, and decent in your Dress,
 Let each in School assume his Place ;
 And while you at your Books remain,
 Let awful Silence ever reign ;
 For Stillness, I have found by Use,
 Will to your Progress much conduce.
 All Chat and Play are here debar'd,
 No Voice but his that says his heard ;
 And whatsoever Task's assigned,
 Perform it with a willing Mind.

LESSON CXI.

You, that in Writing would excel,
 First imitate your Copies well :
 Down Strokes make strong, and upwards fine,
 And Boldness with your Freedom join :
 If by luxuriant Fancy bent,
 You aim at curious Ornament ;
 Your plastic Pen by frequent Use,
 May Fishes, Beasts, and Birds produce ;
 But chiefly strive to gain a Hand
 For Business, with a just Command.

When Figures exercise your Quill,
 They ask your Care, and all your Skill ;
 Your Fancy may in Writing guide,
 But Reason here must be apply'd.
 As you the learned Track pursue,
 Fresh useful Scenes will crowd your View ;
 The Mathematics spacious Field,
 Will grand and noble Prospects yield ;
 Whether by Maps, o'er Seas you rove,
 Or trace the starry Globes above :
 What rapt'rous Pleasure will you find
 When Demonstration feasts the Mind.

LESSON CXII.

Let those who for Instruction come,
 To learn the Tongues of Greece and Rome ;
 Or French polite, that now is made
 The General Speech in Courts and Trade ;
 Learn Grammar first, learn Grammar well
 If you would in the Tongues excel :
 For none will a good Structure raise,
 Except he this Foundation lays.

Then by Degrees you may rehearse,
 Good Authors both in Prose and Verse ;

Let Tully's most instructive Page,
For Sense and Style, your Time engage :
While Horace, with ingenious Lines,
Your young improving Thoughts refines.
If Camps and War be your Delight,
Let *Cæsar* teach you how to write :
But if you softer Studies chuse,
And early court a tuneful Muse,
With *Ovid* witty Themes explore,
Or with majestic *Virgil* soar.

L E S S O N CXIII.

Whene'er you are from School dismiss'd,
And have my Leave to play or rest,
(For he with Ease his Labor bears,
Who mixes Pleasure with his Cares,)
Still let my Dictates have their Sway,
And even regulate your Play.

Such sportful Exercises chuse
As will the most to Health conduce ;
At different Times, a different Game,
Will your Regard and Fancy claim :
Tops, Suckers, Marbles, Hoops, and Ball,
By Turns, the younger People call ;
While Boys of larger Size resort
To some more strong and manly Sport ;
But see you give no Way to Rage,
Nor Money in your Play engage ;
For sordid Thirst of Gain destroys
The Peace of mind——of Men and Boys.

Abominate the lying Tongue,
And never do your Fellow Wrong ;
From Oaths and idle Talk, refrain,
And old Wives Fables, for they're vain.
But if sometimes you be inclin'd
To give Refreshment to the Mind,
Historians, and poetic Lays,
At once will both instruct and please :
With English Writers we abound,
In which much useful Learning's found :
For moral Lessons finely said,
You may the Eight Spectators read :
In Blackmore's chaste harmonious Lines,
Delightful Wit and Fancy shines ;
And you may learn from humorous Gay,
What short instructive Fables say ;

But wanton Song, and wild Romance,
Be ever banish'd far from hence.

Soon as your Judgment waxes strong,
And can distinguish Right and Wrong,
Think it no Task to read in Youth,
The Testaments of sacred Truth;
With Diligence pursue them thro',
In every Language which you know;
By Day revolve them with Delight,
And meditate therein by Night.

LESSON CXIV.

When to your Meals the Call you hear,
At once without Delay appear;
At Table in Decorum sit,
All Prating is forbid at Meat;
In Food observe the golden Mean,
And keep your Cloaths and Linen clean;
And when you've eat what does suffice,
Thank Heav'n, and in good Order rise.
One Precept yet remains behind,
Which must be fix'd upon your Mind,
Of foolish Chat in Bed beware,
Be silent and be modest there;
Let no Disturbance then be made,
Nor wand'ring rove from Bed to Bed;
But when your Head the Pillow bears
Apply to Him who always hears
The Breathings of a pious Breast,
And you may safely sink to Rest.

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T II.

A TABLE of WORDS nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

A B E L , a Man's Name	Altar , for Sacrifice	Barque , a Ship
Able , powerful.	Alter , to change	Beau , a Fop
A Bell , of Metal	Halter , a Rope	Bow , to shoot with
Accidence , a Book	Ant , a Pismire	Bo , a Word of Ter- ror
Accidents , Chances	Aunt , Uncle's Wife	Bear , to carry
Account , Esteem	Haunt , to frequent	Bare , naked
Accompt , Reckoning	Aray , good Order	Bass , a Part in Music
Achor , a Valley	Array , to clothe	Base , mean
Acre , of Land	Arras , Hangings	Baize , Cloth
Acts , Deeds	Harass , to trouble	Bays , Bay Tree
Ax , to hew with	Ascent , going up	Be , are
Hacks , doth hack	Affent , Agreement	Bee , with Honey
Adds , doth add	Assistance , Help	Beer , to drink
Adze , a Cooper's ax	Assistants , Helpers	Bier , a Carriage for the Dead
Advice , Counsel	Augur , a Soothsayer	Bean , a kind of Pulse
Advise , to counsel	Auger , for Carpen- ters	Been , was at a Place
Ail , to trouble	Bacon , Hog's Flesh	Beat , to strike
Ale , Malt Liquor	Baken , baked	Beet , an Herb
Air , we breathe	Beacon , to give No- tice	Bettle , a Pint Flask of Wine
Heir , eldest Son	Beckon , to wink	Betty , Elizabeth
Are , they are	Bail , a Surety	Bel , an Idol
All , every one	Bale , of Cloth	Bell , to ring
Awl , to bore Holes	Bald , without Hair	Belle , a gay Lady
Alehoof , an Herb	Bawl'd , cry'd out	Berry , a small Fruit
Aloof , at a Distance	Ball , any round thing	Bury , a Corpse
Allay , to diminish	Bawl , cry out	Blew , did blow
Alloy , of Metal	Barbara , a Woman's Name	Blue , a Colour
Alley , a narrow Pas- sage	Barbary , a Country	Board , a Plank
Ally , Confederate	Barberry , a Fruit	Bor'd , a Hole
Allow'd , granted	Bark , of a Tree	Bear a Beast
Aloud , with a Noise		

Boor , a Clown	Canvass , to examine	Clothes , Garments
Bore , make a Hole	Card , to play with	Coat , a Garment
Bolt , the Door	Chard , to dress Wool	Cote , a Cottage
Beult , Meal	Cart , a Carriage	Coarse , not fine
Bow , to bend	Chart , a map	Course , a Race
Bough , a Branch	Career , full Speed	Corse , a dead body
Boy , a Lad	Carrier , that carries	Complement , the Re-
Buoy , to support	Cashier , a Cashkeeper	mainder
Bread , to eat	Cashire , to disband	Compliment , to speak
Bred , brought up	Cell , an Hut	obligingly
Breeches , to wear	Sell , to dispose	Commit , to do
Breaches , broken	Cellar , under	Comet , a blazing Star
Places	Ground	Concert , of Music
Bruit , a Report	Seller , that selleth	Consort , Wife of a
Brute , a Beast	Censer , for Incense	Sovereign
Burrow , an Hole in	Censor , a Reformer	Cousin , a Relation
the Earth	Censure , blame	Cozen , to cheat
Borough , a Corpo-	Cession , a resigning	Council , an Assembly
ration	Session , Affize	Counsel , Advice
Bold , daring	Centaury , an Herb	Cruise , to sail up and
Bowl'd , did bowl	Century , 100 Years	down
By , near	Centry , a Guard	Crews , Ships' Com-
Buy , for Money	Chair , to sit in	panies
Bye , indirectly	Chare , a Job of	Currant , small Fruit
Brews , he breweth	Work	Current , a Stream
Bruse , to break	Choler , Rage	Courier , a Messenger
But , except	Collar , for the Neck	Currier , a Dresser
Butt , two hogsheds	Ceiling , of a Room	of Leather
Cain , Adam's Son	Sealing , setting a Seal	Creek , of the Sea
Cane , a Shrub	Cion , a young Sprig	Creak , to make a
Calais , in France	Sion , a Mountain	Noise
Chalice , a Cup	Cittern , an Instru-	Crick , in the Neck
Call , to name	ment	Crowel , Worsted
Caul , a Membrane	Citron , a Fruit	Cruel , inhuman
Calendar , Almanack	Chronical , inveterate	Cygnets , a young
Calender , to smooth	Chronicle , a register	Swan
Can , to be able	Clark , a Bookkeeper	Sygnets , a Seal
Cann , to drink out of	Clerk , a Clergyman	Deign , to vouchsafe
Cannon , a great Gun	Clause , of a Sentence	Dane , of Denmark
Canon , a Rule	Claws , of a Bird	Dam , to stop Water
Capital , chief	Climb , up in a Tree	Damn , to condemn
Capitol , a Temple	Climate , in Geography	Dear , of great Value
Canvas , coarse Cloth	Close , to shut up	Deer , in a Park

Dew, Moisture	Earth, the Ground	Eyes, to see with
Due, owing	Hearth, of the Chimney	Ice, frozen Water
Decent, becoming	Urn, Water Vessel	Fain, desirous
Descent, a going down	Earn, to get by work	Fane, a Weathercock
Dissent, to disagree	Earn, to melt in	Feign, dissemble
Deep, low in the Earth	Pity	Faint, weary
Diep, a Town in France	East, Sun-rising	Feint, Pretence
Defer, to put off	East, Barm	Fair, handsome
Differ, to disagree	Easter, Christ's Resurrection	Fare, Food
Deference, Respect	Esther, a Woman's Name	Fat, Suet
Difference, Disagreement	Eaten, swallowed	Vat, a brewing Vessel
Dependance, trust	Eton, a Town	Favor, Kindness
Dependants, hangers on	Emerge, to pop up	Fever, a Distemper
Deter, to frighten	Immerge, to plunge or dip	Feet, our Feet
Debtor, that oweth	Eminent, noted	Feat, Exploit
Devices, Invention	Imminent, impending	Fellow, a Person
Dewises, contrives	Emit, to set forth	File, of Steel
Devizes, a Town	Emmet, an Ant	Feil, to overcome
Disease, Distemper	Enter, to go in	Vile, base, mean
Decease, Death	Inter, to bury	Billip, a Toss with the Finger
Do, to act	Envoy, an Ambassador	Philip, a Man's Name
Doe, a She Deer	Envy, Ill-will	Fir, Deal Tree
Dough, Paste	Er, Judah's Son	Fur, of a Skin
Doer, Performer	Err, to mistake	Flea, an Insect
Door, of an House	Ewe, a Female Sheep	Flee, to fly
Dollar, Dutch Coin	Yew, Tree	Flay, the Skin off
Dolor, Grief	You, yourself	Flew, did fly
Done, performed	Your, own	Flue, Rabbit's Down
Dun, a Colour	Ewer, a Bason	Flour, for Bread
Dragon, a Serpent	Ewes, Sheep	Floor, to tread upon
Dragoon, a Soldier	Use, Custom	Flower, of the Field
Draught, of Drink	Exercise, Employment	Follow, to come after
Drought, Dryness	Exercise, to conjure	Fallow, Ground untill'd
Ear, to hear with	Extant, in being	Forth, Abroad
E'er, ever	Extent, Length	Fourth, in Number
Ere, before	Eye, to see with	Fold, a Place to put Sheep in
Year, twelve Months	I, myself	Foul'd, made dirty
Early, betimes		
Yearly, every Year		

Froise, fry'd Meat	Guess, to think	Hoar, frozen Dew
Phrase, a Sentence	Guest, a Visitor	Whore, a lewd Wo- man
Frances, a Woman's Name	Hail, frozen Water	Hole, a Cavity
Francis, a Man's Name	Hale, to draw along	Whole, not broken
Freeze, to congeal	Hair, of the Head	Holm, a kind of Oak
Frieze, a Sort of Cloth	Hare, Animal of Chace	Home, Dwelling
Gall, bitter	Hall, a great Room	Whom, from who
Gaul, a Frenchman	Haul, to pull	Hoop, for a Tub
Gallon, four Quarts	Hallow, to conse- crate	Whoop, to halloo
Galloon, narrow rib- bon	Hollow, empty	Host, a great number
Garden, of Flowers	Harsh, severe	Oast, to dry Hops on
Guardian, Overseer	Hash, minc'd Meat	Hour, of the Day
Gauntlet, Hand Ar- mour	Hart, Deer	Our, our own
Gauntlet, Punish- ment	Heart, the Seat of Life	Hungary, a Country
Gesture, Action	Art, of doing	Hungry, wanting Food
Jester, a Joker	Haven, an Harbour	Idle, lazy
Gilt, with Gold	Heaven, God's Throne	Idol, an Image
Guilt, Sin	Hawk, or Spit	Idyl, an eclogue
Glutinous, sticky	Hawk, a Bird	I'll, I will
Gluttonous, greedy	Heal, to cure	Aisle, of a Church
Gnat, a Fly	Heel, of a Shoe	Isle, an Island
Nat, Nathaniel	He'll, he will	Oil, of Olives
Grain, Corn	Hear, hearken	Employ, to work
Grane, an Island	Here, in this Place	Imply, to signify
Gray, a Colour	Heard, did hear	Impostor, a Cheat
Grey, a Badger	Herd, of Cattle	Imposture, Deceit
Grate, for Coals	Hew, to cut	In, within
Great, large	Hue, Colour	Inn, a Public House
Grater, for Nut- meg	Hugh, a Man's Name	Incite, to stir up
Greater, larger	Hie, to haste	Insight, Knowledge
Greaves, Leg Ar- mour	High, lofty	Indite, to compare
Grieves, he laments	Hoy, a small Vessel	Indict, to impeach
Groan, hard Sigh	Higher, more high	Ingenious, of good Parts
Grown, increased	Hire, Wages	Ingenuous, candid, free
Groat, four Pence	Ire, great anger	Innocence, harmless
Grot, a Cave	Him, that Man	Innocents, Babies
	Hymn, a godly Song	Intense, excessive
	His, his own	Intents, Purposes
	His, to deride	Kill, murder
		Kiln, to dry Malt

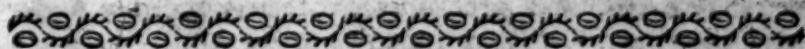
<i>Kis</i> , (or <i>Cis</i>) Saul's Father	<i>Leper</i> , one leprous	<i>Mare</i> , a She-horse
<i>Kiss</i> , with the Lips	<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Mayor</i> , of a Town
<i>Knave</i> , a Rogue	<i>Left</i> , for Fear	<i>Marsh</i> , watery Ground
<i>Nave</i> , of a Wheel	<i>Legislator</i> , Lawgiver	<i>Mash</i> , to Mince
<i>Knead</i> , to work Dough	<i>Legislature</i> , a Parliament	<i>Marshal</i> , Head General
<i>Need</i> , want	<i>Lessen</i> , to make less	<i>Martial</i> , warlike
<i>Knell</i> , Passing Bell	<i>Lesson</i> , in reading	<i>Martin</i> , a Bird
<i>Nell</i> , Eleanor	<i>Lesser</i> , smaller	<i>Martin</i> , a Man's Name
<i>Knew</i> , did know	<i>Lessor</i> , that grants a Lease	<i>Mary</i> , a Woman's Name
<i>New</i> , not worn or used	<i>Liar</i> , a false Story-teller	<i>Marry</i> , to wed
<i>Knight</i> , a Title of Honour	<i>Lier</i> , in wait	<i>Mead</i> , meadow
<i>Night</i> , Darkness	<i>Lyre</i> , Harp	<i>Mede</i> , a native of Media
<i>Knit</i> , knitting Stockings	<i>Lies</i> , Untruths	<i>Meed</i> , a reward
<i>Nit</i> , a small Louse	<i>Lice</i> , Vermin	<i>Mean</i> , low
<i>Key</i> , for a Lock	<i>Limb</i> , a Leg or Arm	<i>Mien</i> , Behaviour
<i>Quay</i> , by the Water side	<i>Limn</i> , to paint	<i>Meat</i> , Flesh
<i>Knot</i> , a Knob	<i>Limber</i> , pliant	<i>Meet</i> , fit
<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Limner</i> , Painter	<i>Mete</i> , Measure
<i>Know</i> , to understand	<i>Line</i> , length	<i>Medal</i> , a Coin
<i>No</i> , nay	<i>Loin</i> , of Veal	<i>Meddle</i> , to interfere
<i>Lade</i> , with a Dish	<i>Lo</i> , behold	<i>Medlar</i> , a Fruit
<i>Laid</i> , placed	<i>Low</i> , mean, humble	<i>Meddler</i> , a Busy Body
<i>Latin</i> , a Language	<i>Loath</i> , unwilling	<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid
<i>Latten</i> , Brass	<i>Loathe</i> , to nauseate	<i>Melt</i> , Roe, or Sperma of a Fish
<i>Lattice</i> , a Window	<i>Loose</i> , slack	<i>Message</i> , Errand
<i>Lettice</i> , a Woman's Name	<i>Lose</i> , not win	<i>Messuage</i> , a House
<i>Lettuce</i> , a Sallad	<i>Lore</i> , learning	<i>Metal</i> , Gold or Silver
<i>Leak</i> , to run out	<i>Lower</i> , more low	<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour
<i>Leek</i> , a Kind of Onion	<i>Low'r</i> , to frown	<i>Mews</i> , as a Cat
<i>Lease</i> , a Demise	<i>Made</i> , finished	<i>Muse</i> , to think
<i>Leash</i> , three	<i>Maid</i> , a Virgin	<i>Might</i> , Power
<i>Lees</i> , Dregs of Wine	<i>Main</i> , Chief	<i>Mite</i> , an Insect
<i>Leese</i> , to lose	<i>Mane</i> , of a Horse	<i>Mighty</i> , powerful
<i>Lead</i> , Metal	<i>Make</i> , he or him	<i>Mity</i> , full of Mites
<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mail</i> , Armour	<i>Moisty</i> , half
<i>Leaper</i> , a Jumper	<i>Mall</i> , a wooden Hammer	
	<i>Mawl</i> , to beat	
	<i>Mole</i> , a little Animal	
	<i>Manner</i> , Custom	
	<i>Manor</i> , a Lordship	

Mile, eight Furlongs	Oh, alas	Peal, in ringing
Moil, Labour	Owe, indebted	Peel, to strip off
Moan, Lamentation	One, in Number	Peer, a Nobleman
Mown, cut down	Won, did win	Pier, of a Bridge
Moat, a Ditch	Own, acknowledge	Peter, a Man's Name
Mote, in the Eye	Order, Rank	Petre, Salt-petre
Moor, a Fen or Marsh	Ordure, Filth	Pick, to chuse
More, in Quantity	Our, of us	Pique, a Grudge
Mower, that mows	Hour, sixty Minutes	Pies, pastry
Morning, before Noon	Pail, of Water	Poise, to Balance
Mourning, lamenting	Pale, Colour	Pilate, a Judge
Mortar, to pound in	Pain, Torment	Pilot, a Guide at Sea
Morter, made of Lime	Pane, of Glass	Pillar, a round Column
Muscle, a Shell Fish	Pair, two	Pillow, to lay the Head on
Muzzle, to tie the Mouth	Pare, to cut	Pint, half a Quart
Muslin, fine Linen	Pear, a Fruit	Point, the sharp End
Muzzling, tying the Mouth	Palate, of the Mouth	Pistol, a small Gun
Naught, bad	Palette, a Painter's Board	Pistole, *a Spanish Coin
Nought, nothing	Pallet, a little Bed	Place, to set in
Nay, denying	Pall, a Funeral-Cloth	Plaice, a Fish
Neigh, as an Horse	Paul, a Man's Name	Plait, a Fold
Near, nigh	Poll, Mary	Plate, Silver
Ne'er, never	Parcel, a small Bundle	Please, to satisfy
Neither, of the two	Partial, biassed	Pleas, Excuses
Nether, lower	Parson, a Priest	Poesy, Poetry
None, not any	Person, he or she	Pogy, a Nosegay
Nun, a religious Maid	Paschal, of Easter	Pole, a long Stick
Noose, a Knot	Pasquil, an Italian Lampoon	Poll, a List of votes
News, Tidings	Pastor, a Minister	Poor, needy
Not, denying	Pasture, grazing Land	Pore, to look close
Knot, to untie	Patience, Mildness	Poplar, a Tree
Oar, to row with	Patients, sick People	Popular, much liked
O'er, over	Patron, Protector	Porcelain, China Ware
Ore, uncast Metal	Pattern, Copy	Purslain, an Herb
Of, belonging to	Pause, a Stop	Pour, as Water
Off, at a distance	Paws, of a Bear	Power, Might
Oaf, a Fool	Peace, Quietness	Practice, Exercise
	Peas, Pulse	Præfise, to study
	Piece, a Part	

Praise, Commenda- tion	Raise, to lift up	Ruff, a Neckcloth
Prays, intreateth	Rays, Beams of Light	Roof, top of a House
Pray, to beseech	Raisin, dried Grape	Rough, uneven
Prey, a Booty	Reason, Argument	Rung, did wring
Precedent, an Exam- ple	Rare, Choice	Wrung, twisted
President, Governor	Rear, to erect	Sail, of a Ship
Presence, comely	Read, to read	Sale, selling
Presents, Gifts	Reed, a Rush	Salary, Wages
Princes, King's Sons	Red, a Colour	Celery, an Herd
Princess, King's Daughter	Read, did read	Sage, wife
Principal, chief	Regimen, Diet	Sedge, shear Grass
Principle, first Cause	Regiment, of Soldiers	Saver, that saves
Profit, Gain	Relic, remainder	Saviour, Jesus Christ
Prophet, a Foreteller	Relict, a Widow	Savor, Taste
Prophecy, foretelling	Rest, Ease	Scent, a Smell
Prophecy, to foretell	Wrest, to force	Sent, ordered away
Proud, haughty	Rheum, Spittle	Sense, Understand- ing
Prude, a precise Wo- man	Rome, in Italy	Since, afterwards
Quarry, a stone Pit	Rhyme, Verse	Say, speak
Query, a Question	Rime, Frost	Sea, Ocean
Querry, a Groom	Rice, Indian Corn	See, behold
Quaver, to shake a Note	Rise, Advancement	Scene, of a Stage
Quiver, for Arrows	Rie, Corn	Seen, beheld
Quean, a Harlot or Slut	Rye, a Town's Name	Seal, an Impression
Queen, the King's Wife	Wry, crooked	Zeal, ardent affec- tion
Race, running	Rigger, one who rigs	Seam, joining
Raze, demolish	Rigor, Severity	Seem, to pretend
Radish, a Garden Root	Ring, a Circle	Seas, the Waters
Reddish, Colour	Wring, to twist	Sees, doth see
Rain, Water	Right, just, true	Seize, to lay hold of
Reign, to Rule	Rite, Ceremony	Season, proper Time
Rein, of a Bridle	Wright, a Sir-Name	Seizing, taking pos- session
Wren, a small Bird	Write, to write a Letter	Self, Part of Reli- gion
Recompence, a com- pensation	Rhodes, an Island	Sex, Male and Fe- male
Recompense, to repay	Roads, Highways	Signior, Grand Turk
	Rode, did ride	Senior, elder
	Road, Highway	Sew, with a Needle
	Row'd, did row	Sue, to intreat
	Roe, Deer	
	Row, rank	
	Rote, by Heart	
	Wrote, did write	

Shear, to clip	Stead, in Place	throne, a Seat of State
Sheer, to cut off	Steed, a Horse	Thrown, cast
Shire, a County	Steal, pilfer	Thyme, an Herb
Sheep, Mutton	Steel, hardened Iron	Time, Leisure
Ship, that sails	Straight, direct	Tide, Flux of the Sea
Shew, make appear	Strait, narrow	Tied, made fast
Shoe, for the Foot	Succour, Help	Tie, to fasten
Shoar, a Prop	Sucker, a Twig	Toy, a Play-thing
Shore, the Sea Coast	Sute, to fit	Ties, doth tie
Shower, hasty Rain	Suit, at Law	Toise, a Fathom
Shone, did shine	Suitor, a Petitioner	Tile, covering of a House
Shown, made appear	Suture, a Seam	Toil, Labour
Sine, a Line	Surplice, a White Robe	Tickle, to please
Sign, a Token	Surplus, over and above	Titile, Point, Jot
Sink, a Kennel	Subtle, Weight	To, unto
Cinque, Five	Subtil, cunning	Toe, of the Foot
Sleight, dexterity	Tacks, small Nails	Tow, Hemp or Flax
Slight, to despise	Tax, a Rate	Too, too much
Sloe, a wild Plum	Tail, the End	Two, a Couple
Slough, a miry Place	Tale, a story	Told, reported
Slow, not swift	Talents, good Parts	Toll'd, as a Bell
So, thus	Talons, Claws	Tongs, for a Fire
Sow, the Land	Tame, gentle	Tongues, Language
Sole, of the Foot	Thame, a Town's Name	Tour, a Journey
Soul, a Spirit	Tares, in Wheat	Tower, a lofty Building
Soar, to mount upwards	Tears, from the Eyes	Treaties, Conventions
Sore, an Ulcer	Team, of Horses	Treatise, Discourse
Sower, that sows	Teem, with Child	Vale, a Valley
Some, Part	Tenor, Intent	Veil, a covering
Sum, the whole	Tenure, Occupation	Veal, Calf's Flesh
Son, Male Child	Than, in comparison	Vain, foolish
Sun, Fountain of Light	Then, that Time	Vane, a Weathercock
Soon, quickly	The, an Article	Vein, a Blood-vessel
Swoon, to faint	Thee, thou	Valley, a Dale
Stair, Step	Their, belonging to them	Value, worth
Stare, to look earnestly	There, that Place	Vial, a small Bottle
Starling, a Bird	Threw, did throw	Viol, a Fiddle
Sterling, Eng. money	Through, quite thorough	
Stains, Spots		
Staines, Name of a Place		

Vice, Wickedness	Ware, Merchandize	Vile, base
Voice, Sound	Wear, to put on	Wile, a Trick
Vice, a Screw	Were, was	While, in the mean
Undo, to take to	Where, at what	Time
Pieces	Place	Whist, Silence
Undue, not due	Way, Road	Wist, knew
Wade, in the Water	Weigh, counter-	White, a Colour
Weigh'd, in the	poise	Wight, an Island
Scales	Wey, forty Bushels	Who, that Person
Wain, a Cart or	Whey, of Milk	Woe, or Wo, Sor-
Waggon	Week, seven days	row
Wane, to decrease	Weak, faint	Ho! a sudden Ex-
Wait, to tarry	Weal, good	clamation
Weight, for Scales	Weather, disposition	Wood, Timber
Wet, watery	of the Air	Wou'd, was willing
Whet, to sharpen	Whether, which	Won, did win
Wheat, a Mark	Wither, to decay	One, in Number
Whale, a Fish	Which, this or that	Wrath, Anger
Wheel, of a Cart	Witch, a Sorceress	Wrath, to be angry



T H E

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T III.

Containing Directions for an agreeable Behaviour, and Polite
Address, &c.

LESSON CXV.

Good Breeding and Politeness.

1. **G**OOD Breeding supports the Decency of Conver-
sation; Candour and Frankness of Mind preserve
its Freedom, while Wit and Humour give it Spirit and
Variety.

2. But to make the Harmony complete, the whole must
be founded on the Ground-work of Virtue, and sound Sense.

3. Good Breeding and Politeness are falsely the same;
but the Qualities are very different.

4. Politeness is the Influence of natural Refinement ; Good Breeding the Form of Artificial Civility. The last but restrains us from giving Offence ; the first impowers us to give and receive Pleasure.

5. Politeness is the happy mixture of Greatness, with Benignity : 'Tis the Sun-shine from the Soul on our Words, and on our Actions.

6. Good Breeding is mostly a Surface without Depth, and like the Painter's gay Colours on dark Primings, spreads a Gloss over the outside even of Vices and Mean-spiritedness.

7. But Politeness, like Crystal, is transparent, as well as shining ; and always appears lovelier, the stronger Light it is placed in.

LESSON CXVI.

Of knowing your Condition.

1. The first Rule of Wisdom is to know yourself ; and in order to this, you are to consider your Station and Rank.

2. You owe every Thing to your Parents ; and therefore you owe your first station in Life to them. Reverence them for that Reason, and according to their Condition understand your own.

3. You are placed above vulgar Children (who run wild about the Streets) by being brought up at School ; therefore you are to love School, and respect your Teachers.

4. Be not proud because you are above the Vulgar, for there are others above you.

5. Behave to those above you with Humility void of Meanness : and to those beneath you with Gentleness, but not Familiarity.

6. Nothing is so much esteemed and loved as a well-bred Child.

7. Obey your Parents, for they are the Authors of your Being.

8. Be submissive to your Masters and Governesses, because your Parents put you under their Care.

6. Be respectful to your Teachers, and never slight any Thing they say.

LESSON CXVII.

Of Behaviour to Superiors.

1. Always regard, without frowning, what is spoken to you, and be ready with a modest Reply.

2. Never slight what they advise you, but shew by your Actions that you mind and observe it.

3. Let your Eyes and your Looks agree with your Words, and shew your Respect is real and sincere.

4. Be always pliable and obliging; for Obstinacy is a Fault of vulgar Children, and arises from their not having your Advantages of Birth and Education.

5. Shun Pride and Presumption, for they are Marks of Wickedness and Folly.

LESSON CXVIII.

Of Behaviour to your Equals.

1. Love all your Equals, and they will love you.

2. Be good-humoured to them, and they will be kind to you.

3. Always speak to them with Respect, that they may treat you with Respect again.

4. If any of them are cross, be you civil nevertheless. His churliness will disgrace him, while your good nature will gain you Honour and Esteem.

5. Be gentle in all your Words, and every one will desire to keep you Company.

6. Be always ready to do all good-natured Things, and every one will be ready to oblige you.

7. By this Behaviour you will obtain the Esteem of your Parents, and will be the Favourite of your Teachers; and they will bid others to take example by you; which will gain to you both Honour and Respect from all your School-Fellows.

LESSON CXIX.

Of Behaviour to your Inferiors.

1. The Goodness of your Parents places you above these; therefore be not proud of it, for it is not your own Doing.

2. Avoid Familiarity, yet be courteous in all you say to them.

3. Never scorn Persons that are beneath you, for that sets you even below them.

4. Affable Behaviour makes them respect you; and that is what you should aim at.

5. Insolent and haughty Words make them deride you; and then others will do the same.

6. A scornful Tongue always makes a Person hated: You would wish to be loved, therefore follow these Rules in all your Words and Actions.

LESSON CXX.

Of Behaviour at School

1. Behave to your Teachers with Humility, and to your School-Fellows with Respect.
2. Do not run into the School, but advance decently to the Door.
3. When you enter (take your Hat off) make your Bow, or Courtesy, and walk straight to your Seat.
4. Never talk in the School, for it interrupts yourself and others.
5. If a Stranger comes in rise and bow, or courtesy, as he passes by you; then sit down and keep your Eyes upon your Book, not regarding that any are present.
6. If you have any Thing to say to the Master, wait till he is at Leisure, and then speak with Modesty and Plainness.
7. Observe nothing at School but your Book, and never neglect that.
8. Never quarrel in School, for it shews Idleness, and a bad Temper.
9. When the Master speaks to you, rise up to hear him, and look him in the Face as he speaks, with Modesty and Attention.
10. Begin not to answer before he has done speaking; then bow to him respectfully, and answer him with Humility.
11. If you have occasion to complain of a School-fellow, first speak to him softly, and desire him to desist.
12. If he will not, then rise up and wait an Opportunity; and when the Master or Usher's Eye is upon you, bow and say softly, and in a few Words, what your Complaint is.
13. Never speak loud in School; and answer a Question moderately: repeat your Lesson distinctly.
14. When a Stranger is in the School, do not stare at him.
15. If he speaks to the Master, or Usher, Governess or Teacher, do not listen to it, for it is ill manners, and shew you neglect your own Business to mind others.
16. If he speaks to you, rise and hear him.
17. When he has done speaking, bow and make a short and modest Answer, and let your Looks and Gesture shew Respect.
18. When the School-hours are over, go out as you came in, quietly, softly, and decently.

19. Never run nor crowd to get at the Door, for it will be free for you in a few Minutes waiting.

20. When you are out of School, go Home without Hurry, and without Delay; do not run, nor do not loiter; but do this, as all Things else, with Discretion.

21. Do not speak at Home, or elsewhere, of what has been done in School; for nothing that passes therein should be told out: But make yourself perfect in your Task that is set you.

LESSON CXXI.

Of Behaviour at Church.

1. As you have been respectful at School, be reverend in the Church; for it is before the Almighty you there stand.

2. Observe Decency in approaching; do not run, but walk discreetly.

3. When you enter the Door, take off your Hat, and look up seriously and devoutly towards Heaven, remembering where you are.

4. As you go to your Pew, cast not your Eyes, on any one, but walk slowly and soberly to it.

5. When you have entered the Pew, fall upon your Knees, and covering your Face, repeat softly these Words.

Let the Words of my Mouth, and the Meditation of my Heart be now and ever acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer.

6. Having said this, rise, bow to those to whom you owe Respect, the Master, Usher, or Teacher; as also to Parents, Relations, Guardians, and those who are near you; then sit quietly in your Place, and wait the Service.

7. Set yourself where your Parents, Guardians, or Masters direct; and never remove from that Place till the Service be over.

8. Observe when others rise, and when they kneel, also when they sit down; do the like at the same Time, and no other.

9. Do not try to repeat the Service, unless you are perfect in the Words, nor to read the Psalms, unless you can do it well; then read softly, and repeat after the Clergyman in the same decent, soft, and sober Manner.

10. Never read aloud with the Clergyman, nor repeat Words loudly after him. Some grown Persons do this, but it disturbs others who sit near them.

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11. Never speak to any one during the Time of Prayers or Preaching. Observe what is said by the Clergyman, and regard nothing beside.

12. Do not look at any particular Person during the Time of Service, but keep your Eyes modestly fixed upon the Minister.

13. Go many Times to Church before you let your Voice be heard there. First learn the Form of Devotion, and the Meaning of it, and when you understand it, join in it.

14. Remember the Text, and listen carefully to the Sermon; you are not required to get by Heart the whole of it; but it will be a great Credit to remember the Substance of it.

15. When Church is over, cover your Face again, and repeat devoutly to yourself this short Prayer.

Grant, O Lord, that the Words we have heard this Day with our outward Ears, may be so inwardly grafted in our Hearts, that we may finally bring forth in us the Fruits of good Living, to thy Honour and Glory.

16. Having said this, rise, and bow to those you bowed to at coming in.

17. Remain in your Place while others go out, that you may not crowd or hurry.

18. When the Way is free, walk out softly and discreetly; and return in the same decent Manner to your Home: you will thus get the Love of your Parents, Teachers, and Relations, and the good Word of all who know you.

LESSON CXXII.

Of Behaviour at Home to your Parents.

1. Having come softly up to the Door, and knocked at it once, and not too loud, as soon as it is opened go in.

2. Take off your Hat as soon as you are entered, and don't touch it again till you are going out.

3. As soon as you come into the Room to your Parents and Relations, bow, and stand near the Door till you are told where to sit.

4. When any one calls to you, go up to him without running; when you are come near him, stand still, and fixing your Eyes modestly on his Face, wait till he is pleased to speak to you.

5. Never sit down till you are desired; and then not till you have bowed and answered what was asked of you.

6. Be careful how you speak to those who have not spoke to you.

7. Never speak to any one while he is talking with another, nor while he is reading, nor when he is busy.

8. Wait till he is at leisure, stand up, that he may see you want to speak.

9. When his Eyes are upon you, walk softly to him, and speak so gently, that others may not hear.

10. Begin what you would say with, Sir, or Madam; and when you have spoke, wait patiently for an Answer.

11. Before you speak, make a Bow, or Curtesy, and when you have received your Answer, make another, but with Discretion.

12. You may be sure whatever your Parents order you to do, is right, therefore do it with a good Will and Readiness.

13. Nothing becomes a Child so much as Obedience to Parents, or Governors, therefore never refuse to do what they order.

14. When in the Room with your Parents or Relations, never slip out privately, for that is mean and unhandsome.

15. If you are desirous to go out, ask Leave, as you have been directed, and if it be proper you will not be denied.

16. If strangers come in rise, and when your Parents have paid their Compliments, do you bow or curtesy to them.

17. When you have bowed, continue standing. If your Parents order you to sit down again, do so; if not, make a Bow and go decently out of the Room.

18. When you are going to School again, bow, and take your Leave.

LESSON CXXIII.

Of Behaviour to the Family.

1. If you have Sisters or Brothers, it is your Duty to love them, they will love you for it, and it will be pleasing to your Parents, and Pleasure to yourselves.

2. Be ready to give them any Thing (that is in your Power) they like, and they will give you what you desire.

3. If you think they are cross to you, be silent and gentle; and if that does not make them kind, complain to your Father, Mother, or Relations.

4. Never revenge yourself, for that is wicked; your Relations will always take your Part, when you behave with Quietness.

5. Never quarrel with your Brothers and Sisters.

6. Be courteous to the Servants because they are your Inferiors; but for the same Reason, never be familiar with them.

7. Never speak haughtily to them, for that does not become a Superior.

8. Never tyrannize over them, for not you, but your Parents are their Masters.

9. Desire them with Civility, to do what you would have, and if they are good, and what you ask is proper, they will always do it.

10. If they refuse, do not dispute with them, but tell it to your Parents; if you are in the Right, they will chide them, and make them to observe you at other Times.

11. But do not be too fond of making Complaints: for then neither your Parents nor the Servants will regard you.

12. If your Superiors chide you, bear it with Temper and Humility. If you reply, let it be to say you are sensible of your Faults, and will not do the like again.

13. An undutiful Answer would bring Punishment and Disgrace; but an obedient and respectful one will occasion Forgiveness and Praise.

14. Whatever they order you to do, be ready in complying.

15. If they prevent you from doing what you desire, know it is for your own good to be hindered; then do not murmur or repine.

16. If they correct you, bear it with Meekness; they love you, and will not do it but for your Faults.

LESSON CXXIV.

Of Behaviour at Meals.

1. Nothing shews the Difference between a young Gentleman and a vulgar Boy so much as the Behaviour in eating.

2. Know the Time of Dinner, and be ready a Quarter of an Hour before.

3. Never come to Table hot, nor in a Hurry.

4. Be in the room dressed, and ready before the Company come in.

5. Advance to the Table when Grace is to be said, and go to the lower End.

6. Observe where the Mistress of the House sits; the Place directly opposite her is the lower End of the Table.

If you are desired to say Grace before Meat, repeat the following Lines, viz.

"Sanctify, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

7. Stand till every one is seated, and then sit in the Place appointed for you.

8. Do not immediately call to the Servants, for they know their Duty, and others must be served before you.

9. Sit patiently till the Company are helped, and you will not be forgotten.

10. Never attempt to help yourself to any Thing.

11. Do not ask till you see the Company are all helped; then, if it happens you have been forgot, you will be served.

12. Whatever is given you, be satisfied it is good, and desire no other.

13. Eat it decently, and take great Care to be cleanly.

14. Never speak when you are eating.

15. If you want any Thing of the Servant, wait till he is at Leisure; never call when he is waiting on some other Person.

16. Eat with Knife and Fork, and never touch your Meat with your Fingers.

17. Never eat large Mouthfuls, nor greedily.

18. Never desire more after your Parents tell you, you have enough.

19. Never loiter over your Victuals, nor keep your Plate when others have done.

20. Eat silently and decently, not making a Noise with your Lips, or Mouth, as some vulgar Boys do.

21. Let your Eye be upon your Plate, not upon the Dishes, nor the Company.

22. Wipe your Mouth often, that it be not greasy; and lay your Knife and Fork upon your Plate, that you do not soil the Cloth.

23. Cut your Bread, and break it, for it is vulgar to bite or gnaw it; keep it on the left Hand side of your Plate.

24. Take Salt with the Salt-Spoon, or else with a clean Knife, not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the rest.

25. Sit upright upon your Chair, and never loiter in it, nor lean upon the Table.

26. Do not laugh at Table, much less, sneeze, cough, or yawn; but if you cannot avoid it hold up the Napkin or your Handkerchief before your Face, and turn aside from the Table.

27. If what is given you be too hot, wait patiently for its cooling, that you may eat it with Decency.

28. Pick Bones clean and leave them on your Plate ; they must not be thrown down, nor given to Dogs in the Room.

29. In eating Fruit, do not swallow the Stones, but lay them and the stalks on one Side of your Plate, laying one of the Leaves that came with the Fruit over them.

30. When you drink bow to some one of the Company, and say Sir, or Madam.

31. Stoop a little to your Plate as you take each Mouthful ; it prevents greasing yourself or the Cloth.

32. Never regard what another has on his Plate ; it looks as if you wanted it.

33. Do not fix your Eyes upon those who are eating ; it is unmannerly.

34. Before you drink entirely empty your Mouth, and do the same before you speak.

35. Always wipe your Mouth as soon as you have drank.

36. Chew your Meat well before you swallow it ; but do this decently without making Faces.

37. Let one Mouthful be swallowed before you take up another.

38. If a Bone hurts your Mouth, or any Thing sticks in your Teeth, hold up your Napkin or Handkerchief with your left Hand, while you take it away with the other.

39. As you have dined with Cleanliness, get up with Decency ; and if you said the Grace before Meat, you must now say the Grace after Meat, as in the following Lines, viz.

" God's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this present Refreshment : and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

40. When you have got from your Seat, make a Bow, and go to the Servant, who will lead you out of the Room, unless it is the Pleasure of your Parents you should stay longer.

LESSON CXXV.

Of Behaviour in Company.

1. Sit in a genteel and easy Posture ; do not stretch out your Legs nor loll ; put one Hand in the Bosom of your Waistcoat, and let the other fall easily upon your Knee.

2. Do not talk unless others speak to you ; then answer in a few Words and modestly.

3. When others are speaking, be attentive to what they say, keep it in your Mind, but make no Answer; and when Company is gone, you may speak your opinion to your Parents.

4. Never sing or whistle in company; these are idle Tricks of vulgar Children.

5. Make no wanton Motion; and if you have Occasion to laugh, turn from the Company.

6. Never yawn in Company; for it looks as if you were tired of being with them.

7. If you cannot conquer it, turn aside, and hide it as much as possible.

8. Never bite your Nails.

9. Study your Exercise, when alone, and never read or look upon a Book in Company, unless you are desired.

10. If a Letter should be sent to you, and requires to be read while you are in Company, bow, and say, Gentlemen, or, Ladies, I beg your Pardon a few Moments; then read it.

11. Never look into Papers which lie about, nor fix your Eyes upon another who is reading.

12. Never laugh at what the Company does not know, for it will seem as if you laughed at them.

13. Appear always easy and pleased when you are in Company; and in return you'll be amply rewarded, by the Company being pleased with you.

S P E L L I N G E X E R C I S E.

A'Aron
 aba'ifance
 aba'ihment
 ab'bacy
 abbre'viate
 a'bbrevia'tion
 ab'dica'tion
 abhor'rence
 Abi'athar
 abje'ction
 Abie'zer
 A"bigail
 Abissha'l
 a'bjura'tion
 ablu'tion
 a'bolition
 a'bo"minable
 a'bo"mination
 a'borigi'nes
 abo'rtive
 A'braham
 a'bridge'ment
 abroga'tion
 Ab'salom
 ab'sciss
 ab'scond
 ab'solution
 abste'mious
 abste'rgent
 abfu'rdity
 aby'ss
 a'cade'mical
 a"cademi'cian
 Arca'dian
 acce'de
 acce'leration
 acce'ptance
 a'cepta'tion

acce'ssion
 a'ccide'ntal
 accli'vity
 accou'ntable
 accou'trement
 accu'sative
 a'ce
 ace'phali
 a'chebone
 a'cid
 ackno'wledge
 acquai'ntance
 ac'quies'ce
 acquisi'tion
 a'cre
 a"crimoni'ous
 acti'vity
 Ada'gio
 a'damantine
 adder's-tongue
 addi'tional
 a"dequate
 adhe'sion
 adjou'rnment
 adjura'tion
 adme'a'surement
 a'dministra'tion
 a'dministra'trix
 admissi'on
 admoni'tion
 a'dole'scence
 A'grippa
 a'guish
 A'haziah
 Ahi'melech
 a'id
 a'id-de-camp
 a'ilment

ala'cridy
 St. A'l'bans
 Albumaza'r
 A'lborough
 alle'giance
 alle'gorical
 allelu'jah
 allevia'tion
 A'll-hallows
 allo'wance
 a'lphabe'tical
 a'lterca'tion
 a'manue'nfis
 a"maranthus
 ama'zingly
 ambi'tious
 am'bro'sia
 a'imputa'tion
 a'naba'ptist
 a'nalo'gous
 analy'tical
 A'nanias
 a"narchy
 a"nathe"matize
 ana'tomist
 a'nchorage
 a'ncients
 ange'lical
 a'nglicism
 a'nimadve'rsion
 a'nimo'sity
 a'niseed
 an'nihila'tion
 a'nniversary
 anno'yance
 an'unciation
 ano'nymous
 A'nseim

anta'gonist	associa'tion	ble'ar-eyed
anta'rotic	a'ssumption	Blee'chingly
antece'dence	a'sterisk	Blit'horrough
antedilu'vain	a'sterism	blu'nderbuls
a'nthrope'phage	a'stolo'gical	bo'astingly
antichri'stian	a'sylum	bo'atfswain
antimo'narchical	a'theism	Bohe'mia
antino'mians	a'thwa'rt	boi'sterous
a'ntiqua'rian	a'tmosphere	bo'mbardier
anti'que	attri'butes	bo'mbazine
antithe'fis	A'udley-e'nd	Ba'ttle-bridge
antitri'nita'rians	auspi'cious	Bo'verton
a'ntitype	auste'rity	bo'ugh
a'ntivene'real	Autu'mnal	bram'ble-bush
a'phorism	auxi'liary	Bra'ncaſter
apo'cryphal	a'xle'tree	bre'athe
apo'logize	Ax'miſter	bri'gadier
apople'ctic	A'zariah	Bri'tannia
apo'thecary	Bab'oon	bruta'lity
a'par'tion	ba'cchana'lian	Buce'phalus
a'ppurtenance	Ba'cchus	bu'llfinch
a'ppraiſement	ba'gnio	bu'llbaiting
a'ppropriation	balluſtra'de	bu'llion
a'quavitæ	balfa'mic	Bu'rceſter
A'rabian	ba'nkrupcy	bu'rgomaſter
archde'aconry	Ba'nſtead	bu'rleſque
Ar'chime'des	Bar'bican	Bu'rntwood
ar'chite'cture	baro'meter	bu'tter-milk
argu'menta'tive	baſtina'do	bu'ttrefs
a'riſto'crat'ical	ba'the	by'ward
arithme'tic'ian	Be'hemoth	Caba'ller
a'romatic	belfwa'gger	ca'bbage-worm
arra'ignment	be'nediction	cada'verous
arreara'ge	be'neficial	Cadwa'llader
a'rrogance	be'nignity	Cae'rmarvon
a'rticula'tion	beaſtia'lity	Cæ'ſar
a'rtificer	Be'thlehem	Ca'iaphas
Aſce'ndency	bewilde'red	cala'mitous
aſh-We'dneſday	Bille'ricay	ca'l'cination
a'ſpe'rity	bi'lliards	ca'lenture
aſſai'lant	Binche'ſter	Ca'liſh
aſſaſſina'tion	Bla'ckney	callico'
aſſi'duous	bla'ndiſhment	Ca'lviniſm
aſſigne'e	blaſphe'me	came'lion

ca'nibals
 cano'rous
 cantha"rides
 Ca'nticles
 capa'cite
 capa'riso
 capilla'ry
 ca"pita'tion
 ca"pitula'tion
 ca"puchins
 ca'ravan
 Cardi'gan
 caree'n
 Ca'rmelites
 carna'lity
 carni'vorous
 carno'sity
 Ca"rolina
 Caro'lus
 Carte'sian
 Carthu'lians
 Ca'ssaware
 Ca'ssia
 castiga'tion
 Ca'stleford
 castra'tion
 ca'sualty
 ca'suist
 ca"tacombs
 ca'taplasms
 cata'strophe
 ca'techu'men
 ca'terpillar
 ca'tgut
 Ca'tharine
 catho'licism
 ca'valca'de
 ca'valier
 ca'veat
 ca'vernous
 ca"vity
 ce"lebrated
 ce"lerity

ce'ntry-box
 cepha"lic
 ce'recloth
 ce"remonious
 certi'ficate
 cessa'tion
 cha'ring-dish
 cha'irman
 cha'lkpit
 cha'nce-medly
 cha'ncellor
 cha'ngeling
 cha'os
 cha"racterize
 cha'rgeable
 cha'rioteer
 cha'rmel-house
 cha'rter-land
 cha'ttels
 che'arful
 che'cker-work
 che'rubim
 chie'ftain
 chi'blain
 chi'ldermas-day
 chi'n-cough
 chiru'rgical
 chi'tterlings
 chi'zzel
 cho'rister
 Chri'stopher
 chronolo'gical
 ehuc'klehead
 chu'rlishness
 ci'catrice
 Ci'ceronean
 Ci'cester
 Cirence'ster
 circumci'sion
 circumlocu'tion
 circumspe'ction
 cita'tion
 civil'ians

ci'vilize
 clande'stinely
 cla'rifical
 cla'ssical
 cla'ttering
 cle'rical
 Cle'veland
 climacte'rical
 clou'diness
 clo'wnish
 elu'minescence
 coadjuto'ry
 co'asting
 cochine'al
 cocka'de
 Co'ckermouth
 coe'ssential
 coexiste'nt
 co'gita'tion
 co'habita'tion
 co'il
 co'incident
 coi'tion
 colle'giate
 colli'sion
 collu'sion
 co'lourable
 co'mbatant
 comme'morate
 comme'rcial
 commit'tee
 co'mmonwealth
 communicative
 co'mmunity
 compa"rative
 compa'ssionately
 co'mpetition
 compu'nction
 co'ncatenation
 conic'al
 conce'ned
 conce'ssion
 concilia'tion

conco'ction
conco'mitancy
conco'rdant
concu'piscence
concu'rrence
conde'mnable
co'ndescen'sion
condi'tioned
confa'bulate
confe'ctioner
configura'tion
co'nfiscated
co'nfuta'tion
conge'alable
conge'nerous
congra'tulatory
co'ngruence
co'njugal
conju'uncture
conne'ction
co'nqueror
con'sanguinity
co'nsci'entious
co'nsciousness
confe'cutive
confe'ratory
confi'derately
confi'gn
confi'tence
conso'latory
conso'lidate
co'nstella'tion
co'nsternation
constitu'tion
co'nsubsta'ntial
co'nsubsta'ntiation
co'nsumptive
conta'gion
conte'mplate
co'ntempora'neo'us
conte'mptuously
conte'ntious
conte'xture
contigu'ity

co'ntinency
co'ntortion
co'ntradistinction
co'ntribu'tion
conve'niency
conve'nticle
conve'rtible
conu'ndrum
convu'sive
co-o'perate
Cope'rnicus
c'ordelier
co'rdial
coria'nder
Co'rinthian
Corne'lius
co'rona'tion
co'rpora'lity
co'rpuscle
corpu'scular
correspo'ndence
corro'borate
co'rsair
cosmo'graphy
Co'vetousness
cou'n'terba'llance
coura'geously
cou'rteousness
cra'bbedley
cra'ck-bra'ined
cra'mp-iron
cra'zy
crede'ntials
cre'dulously
cre'ditation
cre'wel
Cri'pplegate
cri'ticise
cross-gra'ined
crou'ching
cru'cifixion
Cru'tched-friars
cry'stalline
cup-bea'rer

curmu'dgeon
cu'ry-comb
cu'rforily
cu'shion
cu'stom-house
cy'lindrical
cy'nically
Czari'na
Da'ffodil
da'inties
Dama'scus
da'ncing-ma'ster
da'rksome
Da'venport
dau'phin
da'zzling
de'acon
de'ath-watch
debauche'e
debi'litate
De'borah
de'calogue
dece'itfully
dece'ption
decip'her
decisive
de'clamation
deco'ction
decollation
decre'pidly
de'corate
de'dicatory
de'digna'tion
defa'matory
defa'tigable
defe'ctively
defi'ciency
defi'nition
dege'nerate
de'jectedness
de'ism
De'ity
de'lectable
de'legation

deli'berate	disappoi'nt	ebri'ety
deli'ciously	disarra'yed	ebulli'tion
deli'ghtfulness	discommenda'tion	eccentri'city
de'lineation	disconti'nue	e'cho
deli'rious	discou'ntenance	E'dmundsbury
deme'anour	discou'rtous	effe'minacy
democra'tical	discre'tionary	efferve'scence
demoli'tion	disda'infully	e'fficacy
demo'niac	dislo'yalty	egre'giously
demon'stratively	disobe'dient	Egyp'tians
de'nega'tion	dispa'rage'ment	ela'borate
de'nison	dispe'nsatory	e'lasti'city
de'nomina'tion	dispropo'rtionate	E'leanor
de'ntifrice	disqui'sition	e'lectri'city
depe'ndency	dissemi'litude	E'lihu
depo'pulate	dista'ste	E'lijah
depre'ciate	distilla'tion	Eli'zabeth
dero'gatory	distingui'shably	elocu'tion
Dar'tmouth	distra'ction	Elo'him
desce'nson	distri'butive	e'loquence
de'scription	di'tto	elysi'an
de'sperado	diure'tic	ema'ciate
de'spotic	diu'rnal	ema'sculate
deta'chment	di'zziness	emba'lm
dete'rminately	doci'lity	embarka'tion
de'trime'ntal	do'cumentize	embe'llishment
de'viate	dogma'tical	e'mblema'tical
devou'ringly	do'lphin	embroi'dery
De'uterono'my	domi'nical	eme'rgency
dexte'rity	do'rmitory	emo'llient
dia'meter	Do'rsetshire	empha'tically
diame'trically	dou'btful	encha'ntment
dictiona'ry	doxo'logy	encroa'chment
diju'dicate	drai'nable	endea'voir
dila'pida'tion	drama'tically	engine'er
di'le'mma	dre'dger	enigma'tical
dimi'nution	dro'medary	eno'rmosly
dimi'nutively	dro'nishness	enterta'iningly
dioc'e'san	dulci'mer	enthu'siasm
diplo'ma	du'skiness	e'nvious
di'refully	dy'sentery	E'phesus
di'sadva'ntageous	Ea'rthen	e'picurism
difa'nul	ea'ves-droppers	epide'mical

e'pigrammatist	Eze'kiel	fruga'lity
e'pilogue	Fa'bricate	fru'iterer
e'piscopate	face'tious	fur'therance
e'quanimity	fa'lling-sickness	fusile'er
eque'strian	fami'liarize	futu'rity
e'quilibrium	fa'a'tical	Ga'briel
e'quinoc'tial	fanta'sm	ga'd-bee
e'quipoise	fa'rdingale	Ga'insborough
equiv'alent	fascina'tion	Gale'nical
era'dicate	fa'shion	Ga'llicis'm
E'rasmus	febri'fugous	gallima'wfsy
erro'neous	feli'city	gamba'does
erudi'tion	fe'llmonger	gangre'ne
escu'tcheon	fero'city	ga'rrulous
espe'cially	ferti'lity	gaze'ttee
esta'blishment	fer'vour	genea'logist
ete'rnalize	festi'vity	ge'neralissimo
ethe'real	fi'gurative	ge'nerosity
e'tymological	fi'lthiness	Ge'nefis
e'vacuate	fi'nical	Gene'va
E'vangelist	flagi'tious	ge'nious
eu'nuch	flambea'u	ge'ntilism
e'volution	fla'tulent	geo'grapher
Eu'qhrates	fle'xibility	geo'metrician
Europe'an	flo'wer	gesti'culate
exa'gitate	flu'ctua'tion	gesti'culation
exa'sperate	fo'rcible	ge'w-gaws
exche'quer	fo'rethought	gib'berish
exco'riate	fo'rfeita'ble	gi'gantic
e'xecutioner	fornica'tor	gi'ngerly
exe'mplify	forsoo'th	gi'p-sey
e'xhalation	fortui'tous	gli'mmering
exo'neration	fra'grancy	glo'rification
exo'rdium	Franci'scans	glosso'grapher
exo'tic	fra'nkipcense	glo'w-worm
expe'dient	frate'rnal	go'ldsmith
expla'natory	Fre'nchified	goo'seberry
explo'sion	fre'quency	go'rmandize
expu'rgatory	fricase'y	go'ssiping
e'xtemporaneous	fri'volous	gramma'rian
exto'tioner	fro'ntispiece	grand-dau'ghter
e'xtraordinary	fro'wzy	gra'ss-hopper
extre'mity	fructi'ferous	Gra'vesend

gre'yhound	histo"rical	illega'lity
gro'tto	historio"grapher	illegi'timacy
grote'sque	hi'therward	illu'mination
gua'rdian	hobgo'blins	ima'ginary
Gui'ldhall	ho'gshead	imba'rkation
guitta'r	ho'micide	embe'zzlement
Ha'berdasher	homoge'neous	imbu'rse
Ha'ggai	ho'ney-moon	imma"culate
ha'lyon	ho'norable	imme'nsurability
ha'llelujah	ho'rizontal	immetho'dical
hallo'o	ho'rseshanship	immorta'lity
ha'ndkerchief	Ho'sanna	immutabi'lity
ha'rbinger	ho'spita'lity	impa'tience
ha'rlequin	hot-co'ckles	impe'ach
ha're-brained	ho'tch-potch	impeccabi'lity
harmoni'ous	hu'ckle-bone	impe'nitence
ha'rpichord	hu'manize	imperce'ptible
ha'sle-tree	humilia'tion	impetuo"lity
hau'ghtiness	hu'mp-backed	impo'litic
ha'zardous	Hu'ssars	imposi'tion
hea'dpiece	hy'acinth	impo'verish
he'athenish	hydro"graphy	impre'gnate
he'athenism	hydro'pical	impropri'ety
he'dge-hog	hyperbo'lical	inadve'rte'ncy
hei'fer	hy"pochondriacal	inartifi'cial
hei'nous	hy"pocritical	i'nauspi'cious
he'misphere	hypo'thesis	incapa'citate
he'ptarchy	hyste'ric	ince'stuous
herba'list	Jama'ica	incha'ntress
Hercu'lean	Ja'nissaries	incita"tion
he'reditary	ja'velin	incohe'rence
herma'phrodite	i'conism	incommo'dious
Hero'dians	ide'ntical	incompa'tibility
hero'ical	i'diom	inconne'ction
he'sitation	ido'latri	inconve'nience
heteroge'neous	Jeho'vah	incorpo'real
He'zekiah	jeo'pardy	incre'dulous
hiccou'gh	Je'remiah	indefa'tigable
Hiera'rchy	Je'roboam	inde'mnifica'tion
hierogly"phics	Jeru'salem	indepe'ndent
Hie'ram	jesui'tical	indispe'nsible
hi'ndrance	Je'thro	indivi'dual
Hippo"crates	ignomi'nious	indoci'lity
hi'reling	igno'rant	indorse'ment

in esse'ctive	Ju'lius	lo'ggerhead
inequa'lity	ju'niper-tree	Lo'mbard-street
inexhau'sted	juri'dical	loqua'cious
infallib'lity	ju'risdiction	lo'rimers
infa'tuate	Ju'venal	lo'tion
infe'ctious	ju'veni'lity	lo'zenges
inferio'rity	Ke'ttle-drum	Lu'cifer
infla'mmatory	ki'd-nap	lu'cubration
infre'quent	kna'plack	lu'natic
inge'nious	kni'ck-knacks	lu'rcher
ingra'titude	kno'bby	Lu'theran
inhe'ritor	kno'tty	luxu'rious
ini'tial	knu'ckle	Ly'bia
injudi'cial	La''boratory	Ly'dia
inna'vigable	la'byrinth	ly'nx
ino''culate	laco'nic	ly'ric
inqui'sitor	la''mbkin	Mac'erate
insa'tiable	La'mmas	ma'drigal
installa'tion	la'pidary	Ma'gdalen
instanta'neous	la'rboard	magna'nimous
in, or unsucce'ssful	lasci'vious	Maho'metism
intellec'tual	la'tinist	maje'stical
interce'de	la'titudinarians	male'volence
interli'neation	lau'reat	ma'lignant
interlocu'tion	Lea'denhall	Ma'nasseh
interpre'ter	lea'gue	ma'nciple
interme'diate	Le'ah	ma'ngo
intrinsic'al	le'cturer	ma'nifesto
intru'sion	le'gerdemain	ma'nna
inve'igle	le'nient	man'sla'yer
invo'luntary	Le'onard	ma'ntle-piece
jointsto'ol	levia'than	ma'nual
Jo'nathan	Levi'ticus	ma''nufacture
Jo'urneyman	li''bera'lity	ma'nuscript
irra'tional	li'bidinous	ma'rehioness
irre'verent	lice'ntious	ma'ritime
Isabe'lla	lieute'nancy	ma'rmalade
Isca'riot	lingu'ist	ma'rquisate
i'sthmus	li'quidate	Ma'rshal'sea
Ita'lian	li'quesfaction	ma'rtingale
ju'bilee	li'quorice	ma'tyr
Ju'daism	li'terature	'ma'tyrology
judi'cious	litho'tomist	Ma'tthias
ju'icy	lo'adstone	matu'rity

ma'wkish
 ma'gazine
 me'chanism
 me'diocrity
 Mephi'bofeth
 me'rchandise
 mercu'rial
 me'ritorious
 me'tallic
 meta'morphose
 me'taphysics
 metho'dical
 Methu'selah
 metro'polis
 me'zzotinto
 Mica'iah
 Mi'chael
 mi'crocosm
 mi'roscope
 mi'litary
 Mine'ra
 mi-nikins
 mino'rity
 mira'culous
 misapprehend
 misce'llany
 misdemea'nor
 mi'tigate
 mi'ttimus
 mo'hair
 mo'llify
 mona'rchical
 mona'stical
 monition
 mo'nosyllable
 Mo'orgate
 mo'ralize
 Mo'rdecai
 moró'se
 mo'rtgage
 mort'ise
 mo'sque
 mo'tion
 mo'uld

mou'ntain
 mu'ckender
 mu'tiform
 mu'tiplicity
 muni'ficence
 mu'scle
 mu'scular
 mu'shroom
 mu'sketeer
 mu'ssulman
 mu'tiny
 my'riad
 my'stical
 my'thological
 mytho'logy
 Natha'niel
 na'turalize
 nau'feous
 Na'zzarenes
 Nebuchadne'zzar
 ne'cessary
 ne'cromancer
 ne'ctarine
 Ne'gro
 Ne'hemiah
 ne'pew
 Ne'therlands
 ni'cety
 Ni'cholas
 ni'ggard
 No'ah
 noctu'rnal
 no'ggin
 noi'some
 no'npare'il
 no'nsense
 Nor'thumberland
 notori'ety
 no'xious
 nu'ifance
 nu'llity
 nume'rical
 nuncupa'tion
 nu'ptial

nu'rsery
 nutri'tion
 nu'tritive
 O'afish
 O'akingham
 O'badi'ah
 obe'ifance
 obli'que
 obse'quious
 obstre'perous
 occa'sional
 o'ccupier
 octa'ngular
 odor'i'ferous
 œco'nomist
 offi'cious
 oi'liness
 olea'ginous
 o'lio
 o'minous
 o'nion
 o'nyx
 oo'zy
 opi'niona'ted
 oppro'brium
 ora'cular
 or'chestra
 orie'ntal
 o'rphan
 orthogra'phic
 o'scilla'tion
 ostenta'tion
 o'verbea'r
 o'verwhelm
 outra'geous
 o'wl
 Oxfo'rd
 o'fier
 Paci'fication
 pa'ganism
 pa'ined
 pa'late
 pallisa de
 Pall-ma'it

pa'lmistry
 pa'lpita'tion
 pa'mphlete'er
 pa'nado
 pa"negy"ric
 pa'nnier
 pa'ntalo'ons
 pa'pa
 pa'rabo"lical
 pa'ragraph
 pa"ralytical
 parbo'il
 pa'rishioner
 pa'rliame'ntary
 paro'chial
 pa'rsimonious
 pa'rsnip
 parti'cipate
 parti'cularize
 pa'rtnership
 pa'schal
 pate'rnal
 pathe'tic
 Pa'triarch
 pa'trimonial
 pa'triotism
 pa'ternage
 pearma'in
 peculia'rity
 pe"digree
 pee'vish
 pe'nitential
 pe'ntagon
 Pe'ntateuch
 pe'nthouse
 pe'rambula'tion
 percu'ssion
 pe"regriuation
 pere'nnial
 pere'mptorily
 persi'dious
 perio'dical
 pe"riwinkle
 pe'rmanence

pe"rora'tion
 perpendi'cular
 pepe"tuate
 pe"rquisites
 perspica'cious
 persua'sion
 pe'rtinacious
 pe'rvious
 pesti"ferous
 pe'stilential
 Pe'terborough
 peti'tioner
 pe'trifica'tion
 pe'ttifo'gger
 pe'ttitces
 phenom'enon
 phana"tical
 pha'ntasm
 Pha'risees
 Phile'mon
 philoso'phize
 phlebo"tomy
 phlegm
 pho'sphorus
 phraseolo"gy
 phy"siogonomy
 phi'z
 pia'zza
 Picca'dilly
 pic'kaxe
 pi'geon
 pilgri'mage
 pi'nion
 pira'tical
 pla'intiff
 pla"nisphere
 Pla'to
 plato'nic
 plebe'ian
 ple'nipote'ntiary
 ple'uritic
 plura"lity
 pneuma'tic
 poe'tical

poi'ntblank
 poi'sonous
 po"litician
 po'lypus
 pomegra"nate
 po'niard
 po'ntifica'lia
 po"pularity
 po'rcupine
 po'rphyry
 po'rringer
 po'rtico
 portma'nteau
 po'sterio'rity
 post'humous
 posti'llion
 pragma"tical
 pre'bendary
 pre'cipice
 pre'conception
 predete'rmine
 predom'inant
 pre'gnancy
 preo'ccupy
 prepa"rative
 presbyte'rians
 pre'science
 preto'rian
 pri'esthood
 primoge'nial
 prio'rels
 problema"tical
 procra'stinate
 profes'sorship
 prohi'bit
 pro'lix
 pro'logue
 pro'nunciation
 pro'phesy
 proph'e'tical
 propiti'ous
 proposi'tion
 propri'ety
 pro'felyte

pro ^o fody	ranu ⁿ nculas	re ^s cue
prote ⁿ tion	rapa ^c ious	re ^s identia ^{ry}
pro ^o testants	Ra ^p hael	re ^s ponse
protho ^o notary	rafca ^l lity	reti ⁿ ue
pro ^o toma ^r tyr	ra ^t afia	retrie ^v e
protu ^b erance	ra ^t ification	reve ⁿ ue
provi ^s o	ra ^t ional	revie ^w
pu ⁱ ssant	re ^s igna ^{tion}	rha ^p sody
pu ^m ice-stone	Rebe ^c ca	Rhe ⁿ ish
Pu ⁿ cheon	rebe ^l lion	rheto ^r ical
puncti ^o lio	re ^c api ^t ulate	rhema ^t ic
pur ^b lind	reci ^p rocal	rhu ^b arb
pu ^r itans	re ^c cogni ^{tion}	rhy ^m e
pu ^r tenances	re ^c oncilia ^{tion}	Richm ^o nd
purve ^y or	re ^c connoi ^{tre}	ri ^d icule
pu ⁱ llani ^m ity	recri ^m inate	rio ^t ous
pu ^s tulous	re ^c tification	rixdo ^l lar
pu ^t refaction	red ⁱ ntegrate	Ro ^c hester
pu ^z zle	redou ^b le	ro ^g uery
py ^e -ball	redu ⁿ dant	roma ⁿ tic
py ^r amid	re ^e x ^a minate	ro ^s emary
Py ^t hagorus	refuge ^e	roya ^l ist
Qua ^d rangle	rege ⁿ erate	ru ⁱ nous
quadre ⁿ nial	re ^g icide	ru ⁿ away
qua ^k erism	re ^g ion	ru ^s tical
qua ^r antine	rehea ^r se	ru ^t hful
qua ^r rel	Re ^h oboam	Ru ^t landshire
qua ^r to	re ⁱ mbark	Sabba ^t ical
que ⁿ chable	re ⁱ nstate	facerdo ^t al
que ^r emo ⁿ ious	rei ^t erate	fa ^c crilegi ^{ous}
qui ^r ister	rela ^p se	faga ^c ity
qui ^c kfilyer	re ^l iques	fa ^l lamander
quie ^s cence	rencou ⁿ ter	salu ^b rious
quinque ⁿ nial	re ⁿ dezvous	fa ^l uti ^f erous
qui ⁿ sey	renega ^d o	fa ^m enefs
quinte ^s sence	reno ^w ned	fa ⁿ guine
quota ^{tion}	re ^o btain	fa ^r aband
quo ^t idian	repea ^t able	farca ^s m
quo ^t ient	re ^p ercussive	fata ⁿ ical
Ra ^b bi	re ^p resenta ^{tive}	fa ^t iate
radia ^{tion}	repri ^s al	fa ^t iety
rago ^o	repu ^b lican	fa ^t yrical
Ral ^{ph}	repu ^g nancy	sc ^a andalize
ra ⁿ sack	re ^q uisite	sca ^r ramouch

sa'crifice	singula' rity	stupi'dity
sce'pticism	ske'leton	stu'rgeon
sche'me	flee'veless	subal'tern
schi'sm	sma'ttering	subli'mity
schola'stic	smoo'thly	su'bsequent
scorbu'tical	fobri'ety	substa'ntial
scri'vener	fo'ciable	succi'netly
scru'tinize	Soci'nians	suffi'cient
scu'llion	So'crates	fui'table
scu'lpture	foli'loquy	fu'lphur
scurri'lity	foli'cit	fulphu'reous
scu'tcheon	fo'mewhere	su'perannuated
scy'mitar	foo'thayer	su'perca'rgo
scy'the	So'phia	superci'lious
se'cula' rity	fo'phister	supere'minence
sed'i'tious	fo'rcerer	su'pere'xcellence
se'micircle	fov'reign	superinte'ndency
semico'lon	spa'cious	supersti'tious
sempite'rnal	spe'cimen	su'pine
se'nator	spee'chless	su'preme
se'niority	spe'ndthrift	su'rfeit
sente'ntious	sperma'tical	su'rplice
se'pulchre	spiri'tual	surrept'i'tious
sequ'ester	splene'tic	survi'vor
se'raphims	sponta'neous	Su'ssex
se'rene	spri'ghtliness	swa'ggerer
se'rpentine	spu'rious	swa'thy
se'ssions	squa'bble	swi'mming
sexe'nnial	squa'lid	swi'tch
Sha'ftsbury	sque'amish	sy'cophant
shallo'on	sta'ge-coach	sy'mbolical
sha'me-faced	sta'ircase	sy'nagogue
she'ar	sta'tuary	sy'nonimous
she'ath	sta'y'maker	sy'stematical
shipwre'ck	stea'my	Ta'bernacle
sho'e-maker	see'lyard	Ta'bitha
shro'vetide	steri'lity	ta'cit
sie'ge	sti'gmazize	ta'lkative
si'gnalize	sti'pulate	ta'llyman
si'llabub	sto'mach	tarpau'lin
Si'meon	stra'ightway	tatterdema'llion
fimi'litude	stra'tagem	tatto'o
simpli'city	stre'nuous	tauto'logy
si-new	stupe'faction	tele'scope

tempe'stuons	Tri'nita'rians	ve'rtigo
tenn'cious	Tri'poly	Ve'rulam
te'rminate	trisy'llable	ve'tches
te'rtian	triu'mphal	vexa'tious
te'sticles	tro'phy-money	vi'carage
te'trarch	tro'nce	vici'ssitude
Theodo'fia	tro'wel	vis'count
theo'logist	troy'weight	vi'ctuals
Theo'philus	tru'mpeter	vi'gilance
the'reabout	tru'stee	villa'inous
thermom'eter	try'al	vi'negar
thie've	tu'mesa'ction	vi'lard
thi'mble	tumu'luous	vi'sionaries
th'orough	tu'neable	vi'tious
thri'ft	tu'rbulent	viva'city
thro'ttle	tu'rkey-pout	vi'xen
thu'mping	turpent'ne	vi'zard
thwa'ck	twec'zers	Ulcera'tion
ti'lt-boat	twen'tieth	ulce'rous
ti'morous	twi'nkling	umbre'lla
tipsta'ff	ty'mpany	u'nacce'ptable
tula'rk	typogra'phical	unacce'ustomed
ti'the	ty'rannize	una'ctive
tobacco'nist	Va'cancy	u'nani'mity
tongu'eless	vainglo'rious	u'na'nimous
to'oth-ach	Va'lentine	u'nawa'res
to'psytur'vy	va'letudina'rians	unce'rtainty
to'rtoise	va'liant	uncle'an
to'uchwood	vali'dity	unda'unted
toy'shop	vangua'rd	u'ndergo
tra'gico'mical	va'nquish	undermi'ne
tra'inbands	va'ria'tion	undese'rvedly
tra'iterous	vau'ntingly	unfe'igned
tranqui'lity	ve'getables	unfu'rnish
transcen'dent	ve'hemence	ungu'ent
tra'nsfigura'tion	ve'hicle	u'nicorn
tra'nsition	velo'city	unifo'r'mity
tra'nsubstantiate	vene'ring	u'nion
tra'p-door	ve'nison	u'niverfa'lity
treach'ery	ve'ntricle	unive'rsity
treme'ndous	ve'nturesome	unlea'rned
tria'ngular	vera'city	unlimi'tedly
tribu'nal	ve'rdegrise	unna'tural
trien'nial	ve'rjuice	unpre'cedented
trigono'metry	ve'rminous	unque'stionable

unrecla'imed	wa'yfaring	wo'rthies
unreso'lved	wea'lthy	wre'ath
unsa'voury	wea'ry	wre'tch
unsea'rchable	wea'ther	wro'nged
unsho'd	we'dlock	Xa'ntippe
unu'sual	We'dnesday	Xa'vier
untwi'ne	wei'ghtily	xebe'ck
voca'bulary	We'ymouth	Xe'nophon
vo'gue	wha'rfinger	Xe'rxes
volati'lity	wh'e'at	Ya'rmouth
volu'minous	wh'e'elbarrow	ya'wn
volu'ptuously	wh'e'ese	yea'rling
upho'lsterer	wh'e'tstone	ye'llows
upro'ar	whi'ffler	yeo'manry
urba'nity	whi'ggism	ye'ld
u'rchin	whi'msical	yo'kefellow
Urrah	whi'pstaff	you'ng
u'rinous	whi'rlwind	you'thfulness
u'sher	whi'rligig	yu'legame
u'squebaugh	whi'sker	Za'bulon
u'furer	whi'sper	Za'chariah
u'surpation	whi'stle	Za'chary
u'tenfil	Whi'tehall	zea'lously
uti'lity	Whitsu'nday	zebra'
u'tterly	who'op	Ze'dekiah
Vu'lcan	Wi'ckham	ze'nith
vulne'rable	wi'dgeon	ze'phyr
vox'orious	wi'dowhood	Ze'rubbabel
Wa'gtail	Wi'lliam	Zi'mri
wai'nsco't	Winche'lsea	zi'nizben
wai'stcoat	wi'ndbound	Zo'diac
Wa'ndsworth	wi'nnow	zo'ne
wa'nton	wi'redraw	zo'ographer
wa'rehouse	wi'seacre	zo'ology
wa'rming-pan	wi'tchcraft	zo'otomy
wa'rmth	wi'thered	Zo'roaster
wa'rrentable	wo'odcock	Zou'ch
Wa'rtwick	wo'olcomber	

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T IV.

Advice to a Young Man upon his Entrance into the World.

By the Rev. Dr. WATTS.

L E S S O N CXXVI.

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade, the Term of his Apprenticeship was almost expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and pursue Business with Innocence and Success. Among his near kindred, *Serenus* was one, a Gentleman of considerable Character in the sacred Profession; and after he had consulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Esteem and Experience, he also thought fit to seek a Word of Advice from the Divine. *Serenus* had such a Respect for his young Kinsman, that he set his Thoughts at work on this Subject; and with some tender Expressions, which melted the youth into Tears, he put into his Hand a Paper of the best Counsels.

L E S S O N CXXVII.

Curino entered upon Business, pursued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Blessing of Heaven advanced him to a considerable Estate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Lustre to the Religion which he professed; and, after a long Life of Piety and Usefulness, he died with a sacred Composure of Soul, under the Influence of Christian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with so much Innocence, and such severe Virtue. But after his Death this Paper was found in his Closet, which was drawn up by his Kinsman in holy Orders, and was supposed to have a large Share in procuring his Happiness.

L E S S O N CXXVIII.

1. Kinsman, I presume you desire to be happy here and hereafter: you know there are a thousand Difficulties which attend this Pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think

of. Never trust therefore to your own Understanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice of a wise and faithful Friend ; nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Interest in the World to come, upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reason ; since the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven lies in your Hand. Vain and thoughtless indeed are those Children of Pride, who chuse to turn Heathen in the Midst of Great-Britain ; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature, and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior Advantages of Christianity, and the Blessings of divine Revelation and Grace.

LESSON CXXIX.

2. Whatsoever your Circumstances may be in this World, still value your Bible as your best Treasure ; and whatsoever be your Employment here, still rest upon Religion as your best Business : your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the upper World ; and Religion is the only Way to become a Possessor of them.

3. To direct your Carriage towards God, converse particularly with the Book of Psalms : *David* was a Man of sincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourself with the whole Book of Proverbs ; *Solomon* was a Man of large Experience and Wisdom. And to perfect your Directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles ; you will find the best of Rules and the best of Examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian Life.

LESSON CXXX.

4. As a Man, maintain strict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wise Government of your Appetites and Passions : as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodness ; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your yearly Profit. As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you : *Whatsoever you would that Men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

5. In every Affair of Life, begin with God. Consult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of your Blessings, and all your Hopes ; as your best Friend, and eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continued Renewal of your Trust in him, and daily surrender yourself to him, till you feel that you

love him most entirely ; that you serve him with sincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in this World.

L E S S O N CXXXI.

6. Make Prayer a Pleasure and not a Task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or those Minutes to be all wasted and lost, which any Worldly Pretences would tempt you to save out of the public Worship of the Church, the certain and constant Duties of the Closet, or any necessary Services for God and Godliness. Beware, lest a Blast attend it, and not a Blessing. If God had not reserved one Day in seven to himself, I fear Religion would have been lost out of the World : and every Day of the Week is exposed to a Curse, which has no Morning Religion.

7. Remember that the Honour which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conscience, are infinitely more valuable than all the Esteem or Applause of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road to Heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking strictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot stand against a Jest.

L E S S O N CXXXII.

8. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind : 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live ; the Flatteries and Promises of it are vain and deceitful ; prepare therefore to meet Disappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teasing and vexatious. In every ruffling Storm without, possess your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and serene within. Clouds and Tempests are only found in the lower Skies ; the Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in these serene Regions ; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Ease.

9. Ever carry about with you such a Sense of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itself, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To-day.

L E S S O N CXXXIII.

Dilatory Persons are frequently exposed to Surprise and Hurry, in every Thing that belongs to them : The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul, and your Shop, your Trade and

Religion, be always in such Order, as far as possible, that Death, at a short Warning, may be no Occasion of a disquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may escape the Anguish of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

Phronimus, a considerable *East India* Merchant, happened upon a Copy of these Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnership with him in his Trade; he transcribed them with his own Hand, and made a present of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnership. Here, young Man (said he), is a Paper of more Worth than these Articles. Read it over once a Month, till it is wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by these Rules, and I can trust my Estate in your Hands, Copy out these Counsels in your Life, and you will make me and yourself easy and happy.

On the Duty of CHILDREN to PARENTS.

LESSON CXXXIV.

THE Course and Compels of God's Providence, and his Methods of establishing and evidencing the Measures of reciprocal Duty, are no where more remarkable than in a mutual Obligation between Parents and their Children. The Child comes into the World naked and helpless, and from himself more destitute of the natural Means of Security and Support than almost any of the inferior Creatures. In this Exigency the paternal Care and Tenderness steps in to his Relief, supplies all his Necessities, and relieves all his Wants; bears with all his untowardly Dispositions, at an Age when he is neither capable of being corrected, or convinced; and not only provides the properest Food for him when he is incapable of providing any for himself; but likewise administers it when he is incapable of feeding himself; bears with all Degrees of his Folly and Impertinence; listens to all his trifling and idle Inquiries, not only with Patience, but with Pleasure, till they gradually conduct him to Health, and Strength, and Knowledge.

LESSON CXXXV.

But the Child is not long arrived at this Perfection of his Nature before his Parents begin to fall gradually into the same Infirmities through which they but lately conducted and supported their Children, and to need the same Assistance, which they lately lent. And first they begin to grow

sickly, and then they call for the Aid of that Health which they cultivated and took care of in their Children. The Loss of Cheerfulness and Good-humour commonly succeeds the Loss of Health; the old Parents are uneasy, and fret at all about them. And now is the time for Children to return that Tenderness and Patience to their Parents Peevishness, without Sourness or Reproof, which their Parents had long lent them in all their childish Perverseness, at an Age when they were not capable of being corrected. In the next Place the old Parents grow troublesomely talkative, and (as Youth is too apt to think) impertinent, and dwell eternally upon the Observations and Adventures of their Times, and early Years. Remember, you also had your Time of being talkative, and impertinent, and your Parents bore with you; but with this Difference, you asked them silly and trifling Questions, and they now tell you wise and useful Observations. But they are troublesome because they tell them too often.

L E S S O N CXXXVI.

The Answer to this is very obvious; if your Parents bore your Folly, you may well bear their Wisdom: and although perhaps they may talk more than is necessary, to inform you of present Things, yet their Conversation turns mostly upon things past, perhaps past many Years before you came into the World, and consequently such as they must know a thousand Times better than you. Or though they should talk more than is necessary to inform you, they do not talk more than is necessary to inform your Servants, or your Children, who are now come to an Age of asking many Questions; and therefore Providence hath well appointed, that their Grandfather or their Grandmother are now in a Humour to answer them all, and to supply them with a Store of useful Observations, which they want, nay, which they want to hear over and over again; which they want to have inculcated a thousand Times; and which, without this Assistance, would require Course of Years to acquire for themselves. So that the Humour of Talkativeness, which is commonly thought so troublesome in old People, hath its Use, and is most excellently appointed by Almighty God: But say it were not; the Children, in bearing with it, do but barely return their Parents what they long since owe them.

L E S S O N CXXXVII.

In the next place the Strength of the old Parents fails them, and they cannot walk without a Support: but sure,

you will not let them want one! How many Years did they bear you in their own Arms? How many more did they lead you where you would be, and save you from falling and from Danger? And will you now suffer those old Limbs to totter and fall to the Earth, which so often supported and saved your's when they were weak, and tender, and unable to support and save themselves? Certainly you will not, you cannot at once be guilty of so much Cruelty and Ingratitude. In the last Place, the Understanding of the old Parents begin to fail, and the Strength of their Minds do not long outlive the Strength of their Bodies, but decays gradually till they become again Children, their Teeth fall, their Tongues falter, and they are once more Infants; are now confined to their Beds as they were at first to their Cradles. This is the last Stage of Life; and here they demand all that Care, and Compassion, and Tenderness at your Hands, when they are just going out of the World, which you called for at their's, when you first came into it.

The PICTURE of a GOOD MAN.

LESSON CXXXVIII.

HE makes the Interest of Mankind in a Manner his own; and has a tender and affectionate Concern for their Welfare. He cannot think himself happy, whatever his Possessions and Enjoyments are, while he sees others miserable. His Wealth and Affluence delight him chiefly, as the Poor and Indigent are the better for it; and the greatest Charm of Prosperity is the Opportunity it affords of relieving his Fellow-Creatures, and of being more extensively useful. He thinks he has discharged but the least Part of his Duty, when he has done strict Justice to all, and therefore the communicating Advice and Comfort, Assistance and Support, according to the various Exigencies of those with whom he converses, is his constant Endeavour, and most pleasing Entertainment. In the strong and elegant Language of Job, *He is Eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lame; he delivereth them that cry; and the Fatherless, and him that hath none to help him; the Blessing of him that is ready to perish cometh upon him, and he causeth the Widow's Heart to sing for Joy. And that he may practice the more large and generous Charity, he retrenches useless Pomp and Extravagance; and, by a regular and prudent Management, constantly provides for the Relief of the Necessitous; esteeming this a much more sublime and noble Gratification, than the idle Amusements and Gallantries of a vain and luxurious Age.*

LESSON CXXXIX.

He not only takes all Occasions that present themselves of doing Good, but seeks for Opportunities to be useful; it is Part of the stated Employment and Business of his Life. He contrives and studies which Way he may be most serviceable to his Fellow-Creature, and what that particular Talent is, with which he is entrusted for the Good of Mankind. If it be Power; he protects and encourages Virtue by his Authority and Influence, is the patron of Liberty, and vindicates the Cause of oppressed Innocence. If Riches; he is rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. If knowledge; he counts it his highest Pleasure to instruct the Ignorant, and administer proper Direction and Comfort in perplexed and difficult Circumstances, and to defend the Cause of Religion, and represent it in a just and amiable Light. And to nothing of this does he want to be solicited, but his generous Heart is always ready and strongly disposed for beneficent Designs and Actions: You cannot lay a greater Obligation upon him, than by proposing Ways in which he may be useful, or enlarge his Sphere of Usefulness; for this is the Point in which all his Views, all his Satisfaction center.

LESSON CXL.

Add to this, that he is inclined to abate of his Right, when insisting too strictly upon it may have the Appearance of Harshness and Severity; and has such a strong Sense of Benevolence, such an exalted Spirit of Humanity and Compassion, that no Consideration of private Interest; no Difference of Nation or religious Profession, can restrain, and which the greatest Injuries cannot bear down, and extinguish. He aims that his Goodness may be as diffusive as possible, and as much like that of the universal Parent, the eternal Fountain of Good, who supports, enlivens, and re-creates the whole Creation; and therefore, as he is generous in all his Designs, he is very fearful of disobliging any either by Word or Action: and endeavours in his whole Conduct to be agreeable as well as useful to all: Being candid in his Censures, practising to his Inferiors, the most endearing Condescension, and carefully avoiding Moroseness, and every Thing that has the Appearance of Insolence or Contempt. Finally to conclude the Sketch of this most beautiful and honourable Character, the good Man is unwearied in his Endeavours to promote the Happiness of others; the Ardor of his Bene-

volence is not cooled, though he meets with ungrateful Returns; the Trouble and Expence of the Service do not discourage him; nay, he is ready to give up all private Considerations for the Sake of the public Welfare, and even to sacrifice Life itself when the Good of the World requires it.

THREE SELECT FABLES.

FABLE I.

The MOUSE and the WEASEL.

A LITTLE, starveling, thin-gutted Rogue of a Mouse, had, with much Pushing and Application, made his Way through a small Hole into a Corn Bin, where he stuffed and crammed so plentifully, that when he would have retired the Way he came, he found himself too plump, with all his Endeavours to accomplish it. A Weasel, who stood at some Distance, and had been diverting himself with beholding the vain Efforts of the little fat Thing, called to him, and said, 'Hark ye, honest Friend, if you have a Mind to make your Escape, there is but one Way for it; contrive to grow as poor and as lean as you were when you entered, and then, perhaps you may get off.'

THE APPLICATION.

They, who, from a poor and mean Condition, insatiate themselves into a good Estate, are not always the most happy. There is many Times a Quiet and Content attending a low Life, to which the rich Man is an utter Stranger. Riches and Cares are almost inseparable; and whoever would get rid of the one, must content himself to be divested of the other. He that has been acquainted with the Sweetness of a Life free from the Incumbrance of Wealth, and longs to enjoy them again, must strip himself of that Incumbrance, if ever he means to attain his Wishes.

Some, from creeping into the lowest Stations of Life, have in process of Time filled the greatest Places in it, and grown so bulky, by pursuing their insatiate Appetite after Money, that when they would have retired, they found themselves too opulent and full to get off; there has been no Expedient for them to creep out, till they were squeez'd and reduced in some Measure to their primitive Leanness. They that fill themselves with that which is the Property of others, should always be so served before they are suffered to escape.

Others are Slaves to great Men for the Sake of some Post or Appointment which they enjoy under them; and have no Way to disengage themselves from the galling Chains of their capricious Patrons, but by resigning their Places, and returning to their original Poverty; but how few have Courage and Spirit enough to act so brave a Part?

F A B L E II.

The BOY and his MOTHER.

A LITTLE Boy who went to School, stole one of his School-Fellows Horn-Books, and brought it Home to his Mother; who was so far from correcting and discouraging him upon Account of the Theft, that she commended, and gave him an Apple for his Pains. In Process of Time, as the Child grew up to be a Man, he accustomed himself to greater Robberies; and at last, being apprehended and committed to Jail, he was tried and condemned for Felony. On the Day of his Execution, as the Officers were conducting him to the Gallows, he was attended by a vast Crowd of People, and among the rest, by his Mother, who came sighing and sobbing along, and taking on extremely for her Son's unhappy Fate; which the criminal observing, called to the Sheriff, and begged the Favour of him, that he would give him leave to speak a Word or two to his poor afflicted Mother. The Sheriff (as who would deny a dying Man so reasonable a Request) gave him Permission; and the Felon, while, as every one thought he was whispering something of Importance to his Mother, bit off her Ear, to the great Offence and Surprize of the whole Assembly. What, say they, was not that Villain contented with the impious Facts which he has already committed, but that he must encrease the number of them, by doing this Violence to his Mother! — Good People, replied he, I would not have you be under a Mistake; that wicked Woman deserves this, and even worse at my Hands; for if she had chastised and chid, instead of rewarding and caressing me, when in my Infancy I stole the Horn-Book from School, I had not come to this ignominious untimely End.

THE APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding the great innate Depravity of Mankind, one need not scruple to affirm, that most of the Wickedness which is so frequent and so pernicious in the World, arises from a bad Education; and that the Child, not only derives its Share of original Sin from the Contagion of its Parents, But is also obliged either to their Example or Connivance,

for most of the vicious Habits which it wears through the Course of its future Life. The Mind of one that is young, is like Wax, soft, and capable of any Impression which is given it; but it is hardened by Time, and the first Signature grows so firm and durable, that scarce any Pains or Application can erase it.

It is a mistaken Notion in People, when they imagine that there is no Occasion for regulating or restraining the Actions of very young Children, which though allowed to be sometimes very naughty in those of a more advanced Age, are in them, they suppose, altogether innocent and inoffensive. But however innocent they may be, as to their Intentions, then, yet, as the practice may grow upon them unobserved, and root itself into a Habit, they ought to be checked and discountenanced in their first Efforts towards any Thing that is injurious or dishonest, that the love of Virtue, and the Abhorrence of Wrong and Oppression, may be let into their Minds, at the same Time that they receive the very first Dawn of Understanding, and Glimmering of Reason. Whatever Guilt arises from the Actions of one whose Education has been deficient as to this Point, no Question but a just Share of it will be laid by the Great Judge of the World, to the Charge of those who were, or should have been, his Instructors.

F A B L E III.

The MOTHER, the NURSE, and the FAIRY.

GIVE me a Son! — the Blessing sent;

Were ever Parents more content!

How partial are their doating Eyes,

No Child is half so fair and wise.

Wak'd to the Morning's pleasing Care,

The Mother rose, and sought her Heir;

She saw the Nurse, like one possess'd,

With wringing Hands, and sobbing Breast,

Sure some Disaster has befall!

Speak, Nurse; I hope the Boy is well?

Dear Madam, think not me to blame,

Invisible the Fairy came;

Your precious Babe is hence convey'd,

And in the Place a Changeling laid. —

Where are the Father's Mouth and Nose,

The Mother's Eyes, as black as Sles?

See here a shocking awkward Creature,

That speaks a Fool in every Feature.

The Woman's blind, (the Mother cries)
 I see Wit sparkle in his Eyes.—
 Lord! Madam, what a squinting Leer?
 No doubt the Fairy hath been here.
 Just as she spoke a pigmy Sprite,
 Pops through the Key-hole, swift as Light;
 Perch'd on the Cradle's Top she stands,
 And thus her Folly reprimands:
 Whence sprung the vain conceited Lye,
 That we the World with Fools supply?
 What? Give our sprightly Race away
 For the dull helpless Sons of Clay?
 Besides, by partial Fondness shown,
 Like you we doat upon our own.
 Where yet was ever found a Mother,
 Who'd give her Booby for another?
 And should we change with human Breed,
 Well might we pass for Fools indeed.

*Three Letters from Master Jacky Curious, in London, to his
 Mamma in the Country, giving a Description of the Tower,
 Monument, St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey.*

L E T T E R I.

Honored Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you ordered me to send you an Account of every Thing remarkable in London: I will obey your Commands as well as I can; but pray excuse my defects, and let my Years plead for my inability to entertain my absent Friends.

I am just now come from seeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral, (Places which I remember to have heard much talked of in the Country) which scarce any body that comes to London omits seeing. The Tower, which stands by the Thames, is a large strong Building, and contains several streets. It is of a large circumference, and is surrounded by a high Wall and deep Ditch, but very little Water in it, supplied out of the River Thames. Round the outward Walls are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occasions are fired. At the entrance the first Thing we saw was a Collection of wild Beasts, viz.

Lions, Panthers, Tigers, &c. also Eagles and Vultures: These are of no sort of Use, and kept only for Curiosity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower) where we saw the Manner of coining Money, which is past my Art, especially in the Compass of a Letter to describe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and saw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth seeing, and gave me a great Deal of Pleasure. The next is the Horse Armoury, a grand Sight indeed; here are fifteen of our English Monarchs on Horseback, all dressed in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards; but I think it not so beautiful as the next Thing we saw, which was the small Armoury: This consists of Bayonets, Muskets, Swords, Halberts, Pikes, and Pistols, sufficient, as they told us, for threescore thousand Men; and are all placed in such beautiful Order, and in such different Figures, representing Half-Moons, Semi-Circles, a Target, the Form of a Battery, the Sun, a Pair of Gates, the Witch of Endor, the Back Bones of a Whale, the Fury Serpent, Jupiter, Hydra, and the Star and Garter, and such like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and scowered, made a most brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and saw the Train of Artillery in the grand Store-house, as they call it, which is filled with Cannon and Mortars: Here is also a Diving-Bell, with other Curiosities too tedious to mention; which having examined, we came away and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London. It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding stairs in the Inside; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City. And here having feasted our Eyes with the Tops of Houses, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a most magnificent Pile, and stands on high Ground near the Centre of the City. This noble Building struck me with Surprise, and is admired by the whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture, as Height and Magnitude. It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Dome finely painted by that masterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a Whispering Gallery, and other Curiosities, with which I conclude my first Letter; and am,

M A D A M,

Your ever dutiful Son

JOHN CURIOUS

LETTER II.

Honored Madam,

IN O W proceed to acquaint you with my next Excursion, in Search of the Curiosities of this famous City, which was to Westminster Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building; but what most surpris'd me was the vast Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inside is adorned. Among such as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable, either for their Costliness or Beauty, I remember were those of the Dukes of Newcastle, a magnificent and expensive Piece. Sir Isaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquisite Statue of Shakespear, which, I am told, is inimitable. When I had for some Time enjoyed the Pleasure of gazing at these, I was conducted into that part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. These I thought were exceeding grand: but nothing surpris'd and delighted me so much as King Henry the VIIIth's Chapel; which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far surpasses any Thing of that kind in Europe. Here too I saw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crowned, which I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honorable Use it is assigned to, than for any great Beauty it has; at least that I could discover.

The next Sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life, standing in their Coronation Robes; they are said to be very well done, and to bear a good Resemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. all of the same Composition and richly dressed. In short, there are so many Curiosities contained in this venerable Repository, that, to describe one half of them, would as far exceed the Compass of a Letter as of my Abilities to do justice to them: However, I shall just mention some which appear to me most worthy of Notice. But these must be the Subject of a future Letter.

Honored MADAM,

Yours, &c.

LETTER III.

Honored Madam,

AS I have the Pleasure to find that my Letters, however mean in themselves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I shall continue my Account of some of those many

Curiosities which I saw in Westminster Abbey.—Among the Monuments of our Ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whose Effigy has lost its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was stolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins covered with Velvet, in which are said to be the Bodies of two Ambassadors, detained here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they served, I could not learn.

Our Guide next shewed us the Body of King Henry the Vth's Queen, Catharine, in an open Coffin, who is said to have been a very beautiful Princess; but whose shivelled skin, much resembling discoloured Parchment, may now serve as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inspire its Possessors.

Among the waxen Effigies, I had almost forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whose funious Aspect has something terrible in it.

Not far from these is a Figure of a Lady, one of the Maids of Honor to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have bled to death by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I must now return to those Monuments, which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for those I have been last speaking of, are inclosed, and not to be seen without a small Gratuity to the Conductor. Among these, then, on the North Side, stands a magnificent Monument, erected to Lady Carteret, for whose Death some Reports assign a Cause something odd, viz. the late French King Lewis the XIVth's saying, That a Lady (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handsomer than she.

Near this stands a grand Monument of Lord Courcy, with an Inscription, signifying that one of his Ancestors had obtained the Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next these follow a Groupe of Statesmen, Warriors, Musicians, &c. among whom is Colanel Bingsfield, who lost his Head by a Cannon Ball, as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough, whose Horse had been shot from under him.

The famous Musicians Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts, have here their respective Monuments and Inscriptions; as has also that eminent Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the West Door of the Church, on the right Hand stands a Mo-

numment with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewise Mr. Pope has bestowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a costly Monument, erected by Queen Anne, to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudestey Shovel, who was shipwrecked on the Rocks of Scilly. In the same Aisle, and nearly opposite to this, is a beautiful Monument of white Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long Leat, in the County of Wilts, Esq. who was shot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682; in the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with those of the three Assassins who murdered him. At the End of this Aisle, and on one Side of what is called the Poets Row, lies covered with a handsome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Bushby, Master of Westminster School; whose strict Discipline and Severity are every where so much talked of.

I must now take Notice of the Poets, whose Monuments stand mostly contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer, and Spencer, with those of Ben Johnson, Drayton, Milton, and Butler; also of the great Dryden, the ingenious Philips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious Prior, and the inimitable Shakspeare, of whose curious Effigy I have spoken before; nor must I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay, to whose Memory his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, has erected a noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorned with a very elegant Inscription in Verse. I must here end my Remarks, but cannot take Leave of this venerable Place without observing, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altarpiece. I am,

Honored M A D A M, &c.

An ELEGY, written in a Country Church Yard.

THE Curfew tolls the Knell of parting Day,
The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea;
The Ploughman homeward plods his wearied Way,
And leaves the World to Darkness and to me.
Now fades the glimmering Landscape on the Sight,
And all the Air a solemn Stillness holds;
Save where the Beetle wheels his droning Flight,
Or drowsy Tinklings lull the distant Folds.

Save that from yonder Ivy-mantled Tower
The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such, as wand'ring near her secret Bower
Molest her ancient solitary Reign.

Beneath those rugged Elms, that Yew-tree's Shade,
Where heaves the Turf in many a mouldering Heap,
Each in his narrow Cell for ever laid,
The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet sleep.

The breezy Call of incense-breathing Morn,
The Swallow twittering from the Straw-built Shed,
The Cock's shrill Clarion, or the echoing Horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly Bed.

For them no more the blazing Hearth shall burn,
Or busy House-wife ply her Evening Care;
No Children run to lip their Sire's Return,
Or climb his Knees the envied Kifs to share.

Oft did their Harvest to their Sickle yield,
Their Harrow oft the stubborn Glebe had broke;
How jocund did they drive their Team a-field?
How bow'd the Woods beneath their sturdy Stroke?

Let not Ambition mock their useful Toil,
Their homely Joys and Destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful Smile,
The short and simple Annals of the Poor.

The Boast of Heraldry, the Pomp of Pow'r,
And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
Awaits alike th' inevitable Hour;
The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the Fault,
If Memory o'er their Tomb no Trophies raise,
Where through the long-drawn Ile and fretted Vault,
The pealing Anthem swells the Note of Praise.

Can story'd Urn, or animated Bust,
Back to its Mansion call the fleeting Breath?
Can Honor's Voice provoke the silent Dust,
Or Flattery soothe the dull cold Ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected Spot is laid,
Some Heart, once pregnant with celestial Fire:
Hands that the Rod of Empire might have sway'd,
Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre.

But Knowledge to their Eyes her ample Page,
 Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll;
 Chill Penury repress'd their noble Rage,
 And froze the genial Current of the Soul.

Full many a Gem of purest Ray serene,
 The dark unfathom'd Caves of Ocean bear
 Full many a Flow'r is born to blush unseen,
 And wastes its Sweetness on the desert Air.

Some Village *Hampden*, who with dauntless Breast,
 The little Tyrant of his Fields withstood;
 Some Mute inglorious *Milton* here may rest,
 Some *Cromwell*, guiltless of his Country's Blood.

Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command,
 The Threats of Pain and Ruin to despise,
 To scatter Plenty o'er a smiling Land,
 And read their History in a Nation's Eyes;

Their Lot forbade: nor circumscrib'd alone
 Their growing Virtues, but their Crimes confin'd,
 Forbade to wade through Slaughter to a Throne,
 And shut the Gates of Mercy on Mankind.

The struggling Pangs of conscious Truth to hide,
 To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame;
 Or heap the Shrine of Luxury and Pride,
 With Incense kindled at the Muse's Flame.

Far from the madding Croud's ignoble Strife,
 Their sober Wishes never learn'd to stray;
 Along the cool sequester'd Vale of Life,
 They kept the noiseless Tenor of their Way.

Yet even these Bones from Insult to protect,
 Some frail Memorial still erected nigh,
 With uncouth Rhymes, and shapeless Sculpture deck'd
 Implores the passing Tribute of a Sigh.

Their Name, their Years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
 The Place of Fame and Elegy supply;
 And many a holy Text around the strews,
 That teach the rustic Moralist to die.

For who to dumb Forgetfulness a Prey,
 This pleasing anxious Being e'er resign'd,
 Left the warm Precincts of the cheerful Day,
 Nor cast one longing, ling'ring Look behind;

On some fond Breast the parting soul relies ;
Some pious Drops the closing Eye requires ;
E'en from the Tomb the Voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires.

For thee, who mindful of the unhonor'd Dead,
Dost in these lines their artless Tale relate,
If Chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
Some kindred Spirit shall inquire thy Fate.

Haply some hoary-headed Swain may say,
" Oft have we seen him at the Peep of Dawn,
Brushing with hasty Steps the Dews away,
To meet the Sun upon the upland Lawn.

There at the Foot of yonder nodding Beach,
That wreathes its old fantastic Roots so high,
His listless Length at Noon-tide would he stretch,
And pore upon the Brook that babbles by.

Hard by yon Wood, now smiling as in Scorn,
Mutt'ring his Wayward Fancies, he would rove
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless Love.

One Morn I miss'd him on the custom'd Hill,
Along the Heath, and near his fav'rite Tree ;
Another came, nor yet beside the Rill,
Nor up the Lawn, nor at the Wood was he :

The next, with Dirges due, in sad Array,
Slow thro' the Church-way Path we saw him borne ;
Approach and read, (for thou canst read the Lay)
Grav'd on the Stone beneath yon aged Thorn.

There, scatter'd oft, the earliest of the Year,
By Hands unseen are Show'rs of Violets found ;
The Red-breast loves to build and warble there,
And little Footsteps lightly print the Ground."

The E P I T A P H.

Here rests his Head upon the Lap of Earth,
A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown ;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble Birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his Bounty, and his Soul sincere,
Heaven did a Recompence as largely send ;
He gave to Misery (all he had) a Tear ;
He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a Friend.

No farther seek his Merits to disclose,
 Or draw his Fraillties from their dread Abode,
 (There they alike in trembling Hope repose)
 The Bosom of his Father and his God.

The following SPEECHES are selected from SHAKSPEARE, and it is hoped that they will be useful and agreeable to Youth, as it will serve to give a Variety to their Tasks, and to bring them acquainted with the higher and more poetical Style of their own Language.

LESSON CXLI.

The PROGRESS OF LIFE. From the Play called, As You LIKE IT,

ALL the World's a Stage,
 And all the Men and Women merely Players;
 Thy have their Exits, and their Entrances;
 And one Man in his Time plays many Parts;
 His Acts being seven Ages. At first the Infant,
 Mewling and puking in his Nurse's Arms;
 And then the whining School-Boy, with Satchel
 And shining Morning Face, creeping like Snail
 Unwillingly to School. And then, the Lover;
 Sighing like Furnace, with a woeful Ballad
 Made to his Mistrefs' Eyebrow. Then a Soldier;
 Full of strong Oaths, and bearded like the Pard,
 Jealous in Honor, sudden and quick in Quarrel,
 Seeking the Bubble Reputation,
 Ev'n in the Cannon's Mouth. And then the Justice,
 In fair round Belly, with good Capon lin'd;
 With Eyes severe, and Beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise Saws, and modern Instances;
 And so he plays his Part. The sixth Age shifts
 Into the lean and slipper'd Pantaloon,
 With Spectacles on Nose, and Pouch on Side;
 His youthful Hose well sav'd, a World too wide
 For his shrunk Shank; and his big manly Voice,
 Turning again towards childish Trebles, pipes,
 And whistles in his Sound. Last Scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful History,
 Is second Childishness, and mere Oblivion;
 Sans Teeth, sans Eyes, sans Taste, sans every Thing.

LESSON CXLII.

HAMLET'S Meditation on Death.

TO be or not to be : That is the Question—
Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to suffer
The Stings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune ;
Or to take Arms against a Siege of Troubles,
And by opposing end them ?——To die——to sleep——
No more : and by a Sleep, to say, we end
The Heart-ach, and the thousand natural Shocks
That Flesh is Heir to ; 'tis a Consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die——to sleep——
To sleep ;—perchance to dream ! aye, there's the Rub——
For in that Sleep of Death what Dreams may come
When we have shuffled off this mortal Coil,
Must give us Pause.—There's the Retrospect
That makes Calamity of so long Life ;
For who would bear the Whips and Scorn o' th' Time,
Th' Oppressor's Wrong, the proud Man's Contumely,
The Pangs of despis'd Love, the Law's Delay,
The Insolence of Office, and the Spurns
That patient Merit of th' Unworthy takes,
When he himself might his Quietus make
With a bare Bodkin ; Who would Fardles bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary Life,
But that the Dread of something after Death,
(That undiscovered Country, from whose Bourn
No Traveller returns) puzzles the Will,
And makes us rather bear those Ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of ?
Thus Conscience does make Cowards of us all ;
And thus the native Hue of Resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale Cast of Thought
And Enterprizes of great Pith and Moment ;
With this Regard their Current turn away,
And lose the Name of Action.

LESSON CXLIII.

*A Speech of King HENRY IV upon his receiving News in the
Night of the Rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland.*

HOW many Thousands of my poorest Subjects
Are at this Hour a-sleep ! O gentle sleep !
Nature's soft Nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my Eyelids down,

H

And steep my Senses in Forgetfulness?
 Why rather, Sleep, lyest thou in smoaky Huts,
 Upon uneasy Pallets, stretching thee
 And husht with buzzing Night-flies to thy Slumber,
 Than in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great,
 And lull'd with Sounds of sweetest Melody.
 O thou dull God! Why liest thou with the Vile,
 In loathsome Beds, and leav'st the Kingly Couch,
 Beneath rich Canopies of costly State,
 A Watch-case to a common Larum-bell?
 Wilt thou upon the high and giddy Mast,
 Seal up the Ship-boy's Eyes, and rock his Brains
 In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge,
 And in the Visitation of the Winds,
 Who take the Russian Billows by the Top,
 Curling their monstrous Heads, and hanging them
 With deafening Clamours in the slippery Shrouds,
 That, with the Hurly, Death itself awakes?—
 Canst thou, O partial Sleep! give thy Repose
 To the wet Sea-boy, in an Hour so rude;
 And, in the calmest, and the stillest Night,
 With all Appliances and Means to boot,
 Deny it to a King? Then, happy lowly Clown!
 Uneasy lies the Head that wears a Crown.

 LESSON CXLIV.

When HENRY IV. was on his Death Bed, he ordered the Crown to be laid by him on his Pillow. The PRINCE of WALES, who had hitherto lived a very wild and dissolute Life (though afterwards he was the famous HENRY the Fifth, who conquered France) sitting by his Bedside, and imagining his Father was dead, took the Crown from his Pillow, reflecting and moralizing upon it, and retired into the next Room very sorrowful. The King awaking, called for his Crown and Son; he entered again; upon which the King takes Occasion to rebuke him in the following Speech.

[The Prince of Wales's Answer to be spoken by another Boy.]

K. Henry. **T**HY wish was Father, Henry, to that Thought;
 I stay too long by thee. I weary thee.
 Dost thou so hunger for my empty Chair,
 That thou wilt needs invest thee in my Honors,
 Before thy Hour be ripe? O foolish Youth!
 Thou suck'st the Greatness that will overwhelm thee.

Stay but a little ; for my Cloud of Dignity
Is held from falling with so weak a Wind,
That it will quickly drop, my Day is done:
Thou hast stol'n that, which, after a few Hours,
Were thine without Offence; and at my Death
Thou hast seal'd up my Expectation.
Thy Life did manifest, thou lov'st me not ;
And thou wilt have me die assur'd of it.
Thou hadst a thousand Daggers in thy Thoughts,
Which thou hast whetted on thy stony Heart,
To stab at half an Hour of my frail Life.
What ! can'st thou not forbear me half an Hour ;
Then get thee gone and dig my Grave thyself,
And bid the merry Bells ring to thy Ear,
That thou art crown'd, not that I am dead.
Let all the Tears, that should bedew my Hearse,
Be drops of Balm to sanctify thy Head ;
Only compound me with forgotten Dust,
Give that which gave thee Life, unto the Worms :
Pluck down my Officers, break my Decrees ;
For now a Time is come to mock at Form ;
Henry the Fifth is crown'd : Up, Vanity.
Down, Royal State ! All you sage Counsellors, hence ;
And at the English Court assemble now,
From ev'ry Region, Apes of Idleness ;
Now, Neighbour Confines, purge you of your Scum ;
Have you a Ruffian, that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the Night, rob, murder, and commit
The oldest Sins, the newest Kind of Ways ?
Be happy, he will trouble you no more :
England, shall give him Office, Honor, Might :
For the Fifth Harry from curb'd License plucks
The Muzzle of Restraint ; and the wild Dog
Shall flesh his Tooth on ev'ry Innocent.
O my poor Kingdom, sick with civil Blows,
When that my Care would not withhold thy Riots,
What wilt thou do when Riot is thy Care ?
O, thou wilt be a Wilderness again,
Peopled with Wolves, thy old inhabitants.

Prince Henry. O pardon me my Liege ! but for my Tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep Rebuke, [Kneeling,
Ere you with Grief had spoke, and I had heard
The Course of it so far. There is your Crown ;
And he that wears the Crown immortally

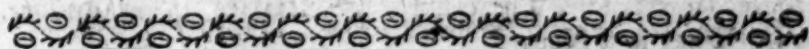
Long guard it yours ! If I affect it more,
 Than as your Honor, and as your Renown,
 Let me no more from this Obedience rise,
 Which my most true and inward-duteous Spirit
 Teacheth this prostrate and exterior Bending.
 Heaven witness with me, when I here came in,
 And found no Course of Breath within your Majesty,
 How cold it struck my Heart ! If I do feign,
 O let me in my present Wildness die,
 And never live to shew th' incredulous World,
 The noble Change that I have purposed.
 Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
 (And dead almost, my Liege, to think you were,)
 I spake unto the Crown, as having Sense
 And thus upbraided it. " The Care on thee depending,
 " Hath fed upon the Body of my Father."
 Accusing it, I put it on my Head,
 To try with it (as with an Enemy
 That had before my Face murder'd my Father)
 The Quarrel of a true Inheritor.
 But if it did affect my Blood with Joy,
 Or swell my Thoughts to any Stain of Pride——
 If any rebel or vain Spirit of mine
 Did with the least Affection of a Welcome
 Give Entertainment to the Might of it,
 Let Heaven for ever keep it from my Head,
 And make me as the poorest Vassal is,
 That doth with Awe and Terror kneel to it !

 LESSON CXLV.

The Speech of King HENRY the Fifth, at the Siege of Harfleur.

ONCE more unto the Breach, dear Friends, once more,
 Or close the Wall up with the English Dead.
 In Peace there's nothing so becomes a Man
 As modest Stillness and Humility :
 But when the Blast of War Blows in our Ears,
 Then imitate the Action of the Tyger ;
 Stiffen the Sinews, summon up the Blood,
 Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage ;
 Then lend the Eye a terrible Aspect ;
 Let it pry o'er the Portage of the Head,
 Like the Brass Cannon : Let the Brow o'erwhelm it,

And fearfully as doth a galled Rock,
Overhang and jutty his confounded Base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful Ocean.
Now set the Teeth, and stretch the Nostril wide;
Hold hard the Breath, and bend up ev'ry Spirit
To his full Height. Now on, you noblest English,
Whose Blood is fetched from Fathers of War Proof.
Fathers, that like so many Alexanders,
Have in these Parts from Morn 'till Even fought,
And sheath'd their Swords for lack of Argument.
Dishonor not your Mothers; now attest,
That those whom you call'd Fathers, did beget you.
Be Copy now to men of grosser Blood,
And teach them how to war. And you, good Yeomen,
Whose Limbs were made in England, shew us here
The Metal of your Pasture; Let us swear
That you are worth your Breeding; which I doubt not;
For there is none of you so mean and base,
That hath not noble Lustre in your Eyes;
I see you stand like Greyhounds in the Slips,
Straining upon the Start. The Game's a-foot;
Follow your Spirit; and upon this Charge,
Cry, God for Harry! England! and St. George!



THE

New London Spelling-Book.

PART V.

A Plain and Compendious GRAMMAR of
the ENGLISH TONGUE.

LESSON CXLVI.

Q. WHAT is GRAMMER?

A. Grammar is the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language right and properly, and it has Four Parts; and these are called Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Profody.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography teaches how to spell or write every Word with proper Letters; as *Nation*, not *Nashun*; *Tomb* not *Toom*, &c.

Q. What is Etymology?

A. Etymology teaches the Explanation or kinds of Words, their Derivation, Change, Analogy, or Likeness to one another in any Language.

Q. What is Syntax?

A. Syntax teaches us the right placing or joining of Words together in Sentences.

Q. What is Profody?

A. Profody teaches the Accent and Quantities of Syllables, Pronunciation, and the Art of making Verses.

LESSON CXLVII.

Q. How many Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, are there in the English Language?

A. Ten: viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. What is an Article?

A. An Article is a Part of Speech put before Nouns to fix their vague Signification; as, *a Man*, *the Man*, *an House*, *the House*. There are three Articles, *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Q. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun, or Substantive, is the name of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *Thomas*, *London*, *Honor*, *Goodness*.

LESSON CXLVIII.

Q. How many Nouns are there?

A. Two; the Singular, which speaks of one, as *a Stick*, *a Boy*; and the Plural, which speaks of more than one, as *Sicks*, *Boys*.

1. The Plural is usually formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as *Noun*, *Nouns*, *Verb*, *Verbs*.

2. When the Singular ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *es*; as *Miss*, *Misses*, *Box*, *Boxes*, *Peach*, *Peaches*.

3. When the Singular ends in *f*, or *fe*, the Plural is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as *Life*, *Lives*, *Half*, *Halves*, &c. except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. which take *s* to make the Plural. If the Singular ends in *y*, the Plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as *Lady*, *Ladies*, *Gallery*, *Galleries*, &c.

4. Sometimes the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *en*; as *Ox*, *Oxen*; sometimes by changing the Vowel, as *Man*, *Men*; and sometimes by changing the Vowels and Consonants, as *Penny*, *Pence*, *Mouse*, *Mice*.

5. Some Nouns have no Plural, as *Wheat*, &c. others no Singular, as *Alhes*, &c. and some are the same in both Numbers, as *Sheep*, &c.

LESSON CXLIX.

Q. How many Genders are there?

A. Two; the Masculine and the Feminine. The Masculine denotes the He-kind, as, *a Man*, *a Prince*, &c. the Feminine denotes the She-kind, as, *a Woman*, *a Princess*, &c.

1. Nouns, signifying Things without Life, are of no Gender; as *a Pen*, *a Table*, &c. According to the Custom of the English Tongue, the Sun is of the Masculine, the Moon, the Church, Ships, and frequently Countries (especially when the Style is any thing elevated) such as *France*, *Spain*, &c. are of the Feminine Gender.

Note. As Gender signifies Sex; so consequently there must be Genders in all Languages; therefore the Pronouns *He* and *She* have an evident Reference to the Masculine and Feminine Genders, and *It*, to Words of no Gender.

LESSON CL.

Q. How many Cases have Nouns?

A. Two; the Nominative, and the Genitive. The Genitive is formed by adding *s*, or, when Pronunciation requires *es*, to the Nominative, as *Men*, *Men's*, *Ox*, *Oxes*.

Note. It is supposed this Case had its Origin from a Contraction, as *John's Book*, for *John his Book*. And though this Contraction can be admitted only in the Singular Number, and the Masculine Gender, yet it being found a concise and smooth Expression, the best Authors use it in the other Number and Gender; and therefore several late Authors have, and it is presumed, very properly called it a Genitive Case.

LESSON CLI.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. An Adjective is a Word that signifies the Quality of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *a good Man*, *a great City*, *a fine House*.

1. Most Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative; as from *long*, are formed the Comparative *longer*, and Superlative *longest*.

Note. Long is the positive State of the Adjective, and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be properly called a Step or Degree.

2. The Comparative is formed for the most Part by adding *er* to the Positive, as *long, longer, short, shorter*: The Superlative by adding *est*, as *long, longest, &c.*

3. These Degrees of Comparison are frequently formed by the Adverbs *very, infinitely, more, most, less, least*; as *more, short, very, most, or infinitely, short, less common, least common, &c.*

4. There are a few Adjectives peculiar in their Comparison; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst.*

LESSON CLII.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the two frequent Repetition of the Word; as *the Man is merry, he laughs, he sings.*

The following Pronouns have two Cases; the Nominative and the Accusative, in both Numbers.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Accus.	Nom.	Accus.
I	Me	We	Us
Thou	Thee	Ye	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her		

Nominative *who*, and *whosoever*; Accusative, *Whom*, and *whomsoever*, are the same in both Numbers. *That* makes *those* in the Plural, *this* makes *these*.

The other Pronouns have no Variation; and, that the Learner may know them, they are *Oneself, Myself, Yourself, Thyself, Himself, It, Its, Whose, What, Which, My, Mine, Our, Ours, Thy, Thine, Your, Yours, His, Hers, Their, Theirs.*

LESSON CLIII.

Of a VERB.

Q. What is a Verb?

A. A Verb is a Word that signifies the acting or being of a Person, Place, or Thing; as, *the Man calls, the City stands, the Tree falls, I am.*

Verbs that signify the Doing, are active; as, *I call, he writes,*

There is but one Verb in the English Tongue that signifies merely Being, and that in the Verb *am*; which alone may be properly called Neuter.

The Noun, or Pronoun, that stands before the active Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the Agent ; and that which stands before the Neuter, the Subject of the Verb.

Properly speaking, there is no Passive Verb in the English Language : for though *I am loved* is commonly called a Passive Verb, it is but a Participle, or Adjective derived of the Verb *love*.

LESSON CLIV.

Q. How many Moods, or Ways of declining Verbs, are there ?

A. Four : the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.

The Indicative expresses the Action, or Being, directly and absolutely ; as, *I am, he loves*.

The Imperative commands, or forbids ; as, *come, go, fear him, love him*.

The Potential expresses the Action, or Being, as possible, or impossible, fit or unfit ; as, *I may love, I may not love*.

The Infinitive expresses the Action or Being indeterminately ; as, *to be, to love*.

Q. How many Tenses, or Times, are there ?

A. Five ; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

The Present expresses the Time that now is ; as, *I love*.

The Imperfect denotes the Time not fully completed ; as, *I loved, or, was loving*.

The Perfect denotes the Time fully past : as, *I have loved*.

The Pluperfect denotes the Time more than past ; as, *I had loved*.

The Future denotes the Time to come ; as, *I will or, shall love*.

LESSON CLV.

Q. How are these Moods and Tenses formed ?

A. They are partly formed by the Verb itself ; and partly by the Assistance of the Auxiliary Signs.

There are two Moods formed from the Verb itself ; the Indicative, as, *I love* ; and the Imperative, as, *love thou*. And likewise two Tenses : the Present, as, *I love* ; and the Past, as *I loved*.

Q. What are the Auxiliary Signs ?

A. The Auxiliary Signs are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should*.

To, is a Sign of the Infinite Mood ; as, *to be*, *to love*.

May, *can*, *must*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, are Signs of the Potential Mood.

Do, with its Inflections, *dost*, *doth*, or *does*, are Signs of the Present Tense.

Did, with its Inflection, *didst*, are Signs of the Imperfect Tense.

Have, with its Inflections, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*, are Signs of the Perfect Tense.

Had, with its Inflection *hadst*, are signs of the Pluperfect Tense.

Shall and *will*, with their Inflections *shalt*, and *wilt*, are Signs of the Future Tense.

Note. *Do* and *have*, when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the Circumstance of Time, are absolutely Verbs ; as, *I do it*, *I have it*.

LESSON CLVI.

Q. How many Persons are there in each Number, in Verbs ?

A. Three ; as, Sing. *I love*, *thou lovest*, *he loveth*. Plural, *We love*, *ye love*, *they love*.

The second Person Singular is formed out of the first by adding *st*, or *est* ; the third by adding *th*, or *eth*, or only *s*.

Q. How many Terminations has the Verb itself respecting Time ?

A. Two ; as *love*, and *loved*, which last may be called the Inflection of the Preter, or Past Tense. And when this Inflection of the Preter Tense is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first Person Present Tense, the Verb is regular, and is declined after the following Examples.

Note. The Auxiliary Signs for the most Part seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

LESSON CLVII.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. *I love* or *do love*, *thou lovest* or *doth love*, *he loveth* or *loves*. Plur. *We love* or *do love*, *ye love* or *do love*, *they love* or *do love*.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I loved* or *did love*, *thou lovedst* or *didst love*, *he loved* or *did love*. Plur. *We loved* or *did love*, *ye loved* or *did love*, *they loved* or *did love*.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have loved*, *thou hast loved*, *he hath loved*. Plur. *We have loved*, *ye have loved*, *they have loved*.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had loved*, *thou hadst loved*, *he had loved*. Plur. *We had loved*, *ye had loved*, *they had loved*.

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall or will love.* Plur. *We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.*

Note. Some Verbs in this Mood will admit of a second Future, especially such as signify the completing of any Thing; as *I shall or will have finished it To-morrow.*

LESSON CLVIII.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou love, or love thou.* Plur. *Do ye love, or love ye.*

Let, commonly called a Sign of the Imperative Mood, is properly a Verb in that Mood; as in the Example, *let him love*; the Meaning is, *permit, or suffer him to love.* *Let* therefore seems to be a Verb of the Imperative, and *love*, of the Infinitive Mood: the Sign *to* being understood, though not expressed.

Potential Mood. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could, or should love; thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst or shouldst; he must, may, can, would, could, or should love.* Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should love; ye, &c.*

Note. This Mood seems to have no imperfect Tense.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could, or should have loved; thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have loved; he must, might, would, could, or should have loved.* Plur. *We must, might, would, could, or should have loved; ye, &c.*

The Pluperfect Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Perfect, as, *I might have loved her before the Time you mention.*

The Future Tense, of most Verbs in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present, as, *I may love To-morrow.*

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense, *to love*; Perfect, *to have loved*; Future, *about to love.*

LESSON CLIX.

The Declension of the Neuter Verb.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *I am, thou art, he is.* Plur. *We are, ye are, they are.*

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I was, thou wast, he was.* Plur. *We were, ye were, they were.*

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been.* Plur. *We have been, ye have been, they have been.*

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had been, thou hadst been, he had been.* Plur. *We had been, ye had been, they had been.*

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be.* Plur. *We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.*

Second Future. Sing. *I shall or will have been, &c.*

LESSON CLX.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou be, or, be thou.* Plur. *Do ye be, or be ye.*

Potential Mood. Present Tense. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could, or should be; thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst be; he must, may, can, would, could, or should be.* Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should be; ye, &c.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could, or should have been; thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have been; he must, might, would, could, or should have been.* Plur. *We must, might, would, could or should have been; ye, &c.*

The Future Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present; as, *I may be To-morrow.*

LESSON CLXI.

Infinitive Mood. Present, *to be.* Perfect, *to have been.* Future, *about to be.*

When the Termination of the Preter Tense is not formed by adding *d* or *ed*, to the First Person of the Present Tense Singular, the Verb may be called Irregular; but that Irregularity being discovered, and observed in the Preter Tense, the Verb is declined, in all other Respects as the regular Verb.

The most common Irregularity is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*, and this is, for the most Part, the Case when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*; as *pust*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*: for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

The same Irregularity, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For some different Irregularities we refer to the following Head of Participles.

LESSON CLXII.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb, and signifies Being, Doing, or Suffering, as a Verb does.

There are two Participles, the Active and the Passive.

Q. How is the Active distinguished from the Passive Participle?

A. The Active, which always ends in *ing*; and the Passive, which, for the most Part ends in *ed*; as from the Verb *love*, are derived the Participles *loving* and *loved*.

The Passive Participle is for the most Part the same with the Preter, or Past Tense of the Verb.

Regular Verbs and Participles.

Present Tense. *To love, laugh, provoke, &c.*

Preter Tense. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*

Passive Participle. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*

Active Participle. *Loving, laughing, provoking, &c.*

Q. How are the Participles formed in Irregular Verbs?

A. Present Tense.	Preter Tense.	Passive Participle	Present Tense.	Preter Tense.	Passive Participle.
Arise	arose	arisen	Know	knew	known
Bear	bore	borne	Lay	laid	lain
Bite	bit	bitten	Ride	rid	rode or ridden
Blow	blew	blown	Speak	spake	spoken
Cleave	clove	cloven	Teach	taught	taught
Draw	drew	drawn	Tread	trod	trodden
Drink	drank	drunk	Wring	wrang	wrong
Fly	flew	flown	Write	writ	wrote or written
Grow	grew	grown			
Hang	hung	hang'd			

There are a few Verbs, ending in *t*, that are the same in the Present, Preter Tense, and Passive Participle; as, *cut, cast, pass, &c.*

Here it may be observed, that there are two Ways of expressing the Present, the Imperfect, and Future Tenses of most Verbs; one by the Verb itself, and the other by the Help of the Active Participle; as, *I write, or am writing; thou writest, or art writing, &c. I will write, or will be writing.*

There are two ways of expressing the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, in most Irregular Verbs, one by the Verb itself, as before directed, and the other by the Passive Participle; which Participle, in this Case, becomes a proper and real Verb, as *I have wrote, or have written, &c. I had wrote, or had written.*

LESSON CLXIII.

Of an ADVERB.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, a Participle, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express the Quality or Circumstance of it; as, *He reads well, a truly good Man, a very loving Friend, he writes very correctly.*

Some Adverbs admit of Comparison; as, *often, oftener, ofteneft; food, sooner, soonest*; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, *much, more, most, &c.*

Adverbs have Relation to Time, as, *now, lately, &c.* to Place, as, *here, there, &c.* to Number, as *once, twice, &c.*

LESSON CLXIV. Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. What do you call a *Conjunction*?

A. A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together; as, *albeit, although, and, also, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither, nor, not, though, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet, &c.* as for Example, I have Fish and Flesh for dinner; or, I have not only Fish and Flesh, but also Pies and Tarts, and likewise Cakes and Ale; but I have neither Claret nor Burgundy, but good Port and Lisbon, &c.

Note. The above Words are always Conjunctions. But these six following are sometimes Adverbs; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.* Note, *except, and save,* are sometimes Verbs; *for,* sometimes a Preposition; and *that,* sometimes a Pronoun.

LESSON CLXV. Of a PREPOSITION.

Q. What is a *Preposition*?

A. A *Preposition* is a Word set before Nouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other; as, He came *to,* and stood *before* the City.

The following are the principal Prepositions, viz. *about, above, after, against, among or amongst, after, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, through, to, unto, than, towards, under, with, within, without, &c.*

Note. The Preposition *unto,* and the Adverb *until,* are not much used by late Authors.

LESSON CLXVI. Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. What do you mean by the Word *Interjection*?

A. An *Interjection* is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain; as, *O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! fie! hark! lack! lack-a-day! strange! O brave! firrah! pish! tush! wo! &c.* *wo,* or *woe,* is used like a Substantive, as, *wo is me!*

Q. What are the different Names of the Interjections?

A. 1. Those used to express Grief or Surprise, are these ;
Oh ! ah ! alas ! hark ! dear me ! Oh dear ! behold ! &c.

2. Those expressing Action in a soft Manner, such as Command, Intreaty, or Commendation, are called social Interjections, such as, O brave ! strange ! good-sir ! pish ! tush ! lack-a-day ! heigh ! hey-day ! ho ! joh ! here ! come-hither ! &c. and sometimes they express Mirth or Persuasion, as, ha ! hush ! silence ! prithee ! &c.

Note, Prithee, or rather pr'ythee, is a Contraction of I pray thee.

LESSON CLXVII.

SYNTAX.

Q. What is Syntax ?

A. Syntax shews the Agreement, and right Disposition of Words in a Sentence.

The Articles *a* and *an*, are used only before Nouns of the Singular Number ; *an* before a Word that begins with a Vowel ; *a* or *an*, before a Word that begins with a Consonant ; *an* or *a*, before a Word that begins with *h* ; as, *a* Christian, *an* Infidel, *an* Heathen, or, *a* Heathen. But if the *h* be not sounded, then the Article *a* is only used ; as, *a* Hour, *a* Herb.

When two Nouns come together with the Preposition *of*, between them, denoting Possession, the latter may be elegantly made the Genitive Case, and set before the other, as, The Property *of* the Men ; elegantly, The Men's Property.

Note. Nouns of the Plural Number that end in *s*, will not admit of this Elegancy.

LESSON CLXVIII.

The Adjective is usually set before its Substantive ; as the second Year, a good Man. But frequently, for better Sound's Sake, especially in versifying, the Adjective comes after its Substantive ; as,

“The genuine Cause of every Dead divine.”

When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Substantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing* or *Things* is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put absolutely ; or without its Substantive ; as, Who will shew us any Good ? for, Who will shew us any good Things ? St. Paul's, for St. Paul's Church. St. James's, for St. James's Palace.

In many other Cases the Adjective is put absolutely, especially when the Noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

The Pronouns *he*, *him*, and *his*, are always used when they have Relation to a Noun of the Masculine Gender; as, The Sun shines, and *his* Course is appointed to *him*. *She*, *her*, and *hers*, when they relate to the Feminine; as, The Moon appears, and *she* shines with Light, but not *her* own. *It*, and *its*, when they refer to a Noun of no Gender; as, the Sea swells, *it* roars, and what can repel *its* Force?

LESSON CLXIX.

The Pronouns, *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *he*, *his*, *her*, and *hers*, are used when they refer to the Singular Number; but, *ours*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, when they refer to the Plural, as, The man wears *his* Coat, the Woman *her* Gown, the Men *their* Wigs.

My, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are used when joined to Nouns; but, *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, when put absolutely, or without the Noun; as, *It is my* Book; or omitting the Noun, *It is mine*. When two Persons, or Things, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is used to refer to the former, and *this*, when it refers to the latter: as,

Self-love, the Spring of Motion, acts the Soul;
Reason's comparing Balance rules the whole;
Men, but for *that*, no Action could attend,
And but for *this*, were active to no End.

LESSON CLXX.

In forming the Degrees of Comparison, the Adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. are used only before the Adjective when the Terminations *er*, and *est*, are omitted; as, *more long*, *less beautiful*.

For better Sound's Sake, most Adjectives end in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *ent*, some *ible*; and some others must be compared by the Adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *pensive*, *more pensive*; *grammatical*, *most grammatical*.

The Relative *who* or *whom*, is used when it refers to Persons; *which*, when it refers to Things; as I am bound to respect a Man, *who* has done me a Favour, though he be chargeable with Vices, *which* I hate.

The Relative Pronouns, *who*, *which*, and *that*, are of the same Number and Person with the Noun or Pronoun to which they relate.

LESSON CLXXI.

I, and *we*, are of the First Person ; *thou*, and *ye*, or *you*, are of the Second ; all other Nouns are of the Third Person.

The Verb agrees with its Noun, or Pronoun, *i. e.* with its Agent, or Subject, in Number and Person ; as, *the Boys write ; I love ; he who reads.*

Note. This Agent, or Subject, is always found by asking the Question, *who* or *what*, on the Verb ; as, *Who write ?* The Answer to the Question is, *Boys*, which Word is the Agent of the Verb, *to write.*

According to the Custom of the Language, we use *you* instead of *thou*, when we speak to one Person only ; and in that Case it has a Plural Verb joined with it ; as, *you are my Brother.* The Conjunction *if*, and *though*, have sometimes a Verb Plural with a Noun Singular ; as, *though I were happy.*

LESSON CLXXII.

A Noun of Multitude may have a Verb either Singular, or Plural ; as, *the Boys is unlucky*, or, *the Boys are unlucky.* The latter seems to be more elegant.

When two Nouns, or Pronouns are joined together in a Sentence, they must have a Plural Verb, though they should be both of the Singular Number ; as, *the Man and his Wife are happy.*

When the Neuter Verb stands between two Nouns, or Pronouns, one of the Singular and the other of the Plural Number, it may best agree with that which immediately goes before it ; as, *all Things were Sea ; the whole Sum is twenty-four Pounds.*

Sometimes a Sentence or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Case, the Verb must be put in the Singular Number ; as, *to see the Sun is pleasant.*

LESSON CLXXIII.

The Pronouns, *I*, *we*, *thou*, *ye*, *he*, *she*, *they*, and *who*, being the Nominative Case, are always used when they stand as the Agent of an Active, or the Subject of the Neuter Verb ; as, *I see, he loves, we are, they are.*

The Agent, or Subject, is most commonly set immediately before the Verb, or the Sign of the Verb; as, *the Man lives; the City has stood a thousand Years.* But in the Imperative Mood it is set after the Verb; as, *Love thou; Be thou happy.* In like Manner, when a Question is asked, it is set after the Verb, or between the Sign and the Verb; as, *are you there? doth the King live?*

The Accusative Case of the Pronoun is always used when it receives the Force, or Impression of the Active Verb, as, *he calls me, she loves them.*

The Accusative Case of the Pronoun is always set after Prepositions; as, *to me, for them, &c.* After Verbs of shewing, giving, &c. the Preposition *to* is elegantly omitted before the Pronoun, which notwithstanding must be in the Accusative; as, *I give him the Book; for, I give to him the Book.*

LESSON CLXXIV.

We say, *O me! Oh me! ah me!* but *O thou! O ye!*

Than, is only used in Comparison; and takes the same Case after that goes before it; as, *She loves him better than me; he is greater than I.*

The Noun or Pronoun which receives the Force of the Active Verb, is most commonly set after the Verb; as, *I love the Man.* But the Relative *whom* is always set before the Verb; as, *the Man whom I love is absent.*

The Auxiliary Sign *do*, with its Inflections, *dost, doth, or does*, ought to be used only for the Sake of Emphasis; as, *I do love.*

Shall is used in the First Person, barely to express the future Action, or Event; as, *I shall do it.* But in the Second and Third, it promises, or commands; as, *you shall do it; they shall have a Reward.* On the contrary, *will* in the Second and Third Person, barely expresses the future Action, or Event; as, *you will do it.* But in the First it promises, or threatens; as, *I will do it.*

LESSON CLXXV.

The Adverb is always placed immediately before the Adjective, but most frequently after the Verb; as, *a very pious Man prays frequently.*

The Preposition *to* is always used before Nouns of Place, after Verbs, and Participles of Motion; as, *I went to London; I am going to Town, &c.* But the Preposition *at*, is

always used when it follows the Neuter Verb in the same Case; as, *I have been at London, I am at the Place appointed*: We likewise say, *he touched at any Place, he arrived, he lives at, &c.*

The Preposition *in* is set before Countries, Cities, and large Towns, especially if they are in the same Nation; as, *he lives in London, in France, &c.* *At* is set before Villages, single Houses, and Cities, if they are in distant Countries; as, *he lives at Islington, he lives at Sion-house, &c.*

No exact Rules can be given for the Placing of all Words in a Sentence. The easy Flow and the Perspicuity of the Expression, are the two Things that ought to be chiefly regarded.

The chief Rules for Spelling and Dividing Words into Syllables.

LESSON CLXXVI.

Q. **W**HAT is Reading?

A. To read is to express written (or printed) Words by the proper Sound.

Q. What are Words made of?

A. Words are made of Letters and Syllables, either one or more; as, *I, by, Water.*

Q. What is a Letter?

A. A Letter is the Mark of a single Sound; and it is the least Part of a Word; as, *a, m, s.*

Q. What is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is one distinct Sound, made by one or more Letters, joined together; as, *a, i, by, thou.*

Q. How many Letters are there?

A. Twenty-six; *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, v, u, w, x, y, z, &c.*

Q. How are Letters divided?

A. Into Vowels and Consonants.

LESSON CLXXVII.

Q. What is a Vowel?

A. A Vowel is a Letter which makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without which there can be no Syllable.

Q. How many Vowels are there?

A. Five ; *a, e, i, o, u*; and *y*, when it follows a Consonant, and sounds like *i*, as *by*; *reply*.

Q. What is a Consonant ?

A. A Consonant is a Letter which in Spelling cannot be founded by itself, but is founded with a Vowel going before, or following it.

Q. How many Consonants are there ?

A. Twenty-one ; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

Q. How does it appear that a Consonant can make no perfect Sound of itself alone ?

A. The very Name of a Consonant cannot be spoken, nor mentioned, without the Sound of a Vowel ; as *b* is called *bee*, and *k* is called *ka*.

Q. Are the Consonants all of one Kind ?

A. Five of the Consonants are called *Liquids*, or *Half Vowels*, because they have a Kind of imperfect Sound of themselves ; as, *l, m, n, r, s* ; the rest are *Mutes*, or quite silent.

LESSON CLXXVIII.

Q. Why are *j* and *v* reckoned among the Consonants ?

A. Because there are two Sorts of them, *i* and *u* Vowel, and *j* and *v* Consonant.

How does the *j* Consonant sound ?

A. *j*, when it is a Consonant, sounds like a soft *g*, as in the Words *jest*, *judge*.

Q. How does *v* sound when it is a Consonant ?

A. The *v* Consonant sounds almost like *f*, as in the Words *live*, *starve*, &c.

Q. Is not *y* sometimes a Consonant and sometimes a Vowel ?

A. *Y* at the beginning of a Word is always a Consonant, as in *you*, *yes*, *yoke*, &c. In the Middle or at the End of a Word it is always a Vowel, and sounds like *i* ; as in *Type*, *Rhyme*, *Mystery*, *my*, &c.

Q. Is not *w* sometimes used as a Vowel ?

A. *W* is always used as a Vowel at the End of a Syllable, and sounds like *u* ; as in *new*, *Law*, *Vowel*, &c.

LESSON CLXXIX.

Q. What is a Diphthong ?

A. Two Vowels joined together in one Word ; as *oi* in *raise* ; *ee*, in *feed* ; *ie*, in *Grief*, &c.

Q. What if but one of the two Vowels in a Syllable is sounded?

A. Then it is called an improper Diphthong; as in *Head, Bread, &c.*

Q. What is a Triphthong?

A. Three Vowels joined in one Sound; as, *uai*, in *acquaint*; *au*, in *Beauty*; *ieu*, in *lieu*, &c.

Q. Do the Letters never alter or lose their Sound?

A. Vowels, Consonants, and Diphthongs alter their Sound very much in different Words; and sometimes entirely lose it.

Q. Which are the Consonants that alter their Sound in different Words?

A. Chiefly these six; *c, g, h, k, s, and t.*

Q. When doth *c* change its proper Sound?

A. *C*, properly sounds like *k*, before *e, o, u*, and the Consonants *l, r*, as *can, corn, cub, clay, cry*; but before *e, i, or y*, it sounds like *s*, as, *cease, City, Cypress, Mercy, &c.*

LESSON CLXXX.

Q. How doth *g* change its Pronunciation?

A. Three Ways; when it comes before *e, i, or y*; when it comes before *h*, and when it comes before *n*.

Q. How doth *g* change its Sound before *e, i, or y*?

A. *G* before *e, i, or y*, at the End of a Syllable always sounds soft like *j* Consonant, as, *huge, Barge, Clergy*; and sometimes before in the Beginning of a Syllable, as, *gentle, Ginger, &c.* but not always as *genitive*, for which there are no certain Rules.

Q. Are *g* and *c* always sounded hard before a Consonant?

A. Whensoever the Letters *c* or *g* come before an Apostrophe, where the Vowel *e* is left out, the *c* and *g* must still be sounded soft, as though *e* were written; as *placed, plac'd; danced, danc'd, &c.*

Q. How doth *g* alter its Sound before *h*?

A. *Gh* at the End of a Syllable, only lengthens the Sound of it, as, *high, dough, sigh*, which some pronounce *sithe*; except in these few Words, where it is pronounced like *f*, as *Cough, Trough, Chough, Laugh, rough, tough, Hough, and enough.*

Q. How does *g* sound before *n*?

A. When *g* comes before *n*, in the Beginning of a Word, it sounds like *k*, as, *gnaw, gnash, gnat.*

LESSON CLXXXI.

Q. Does *h* shew any Alteration in its Sound?

A. *Ch*, *sh*, and *th*, have a peculiar Sound like new and distinct Letters: as, *chalk*, *cheese*, *shall*, *shew*, *that*, *there*; and *ph*, which sounds like *f*, as, *Physic*, *Dolphin*.

Q. Doth *th* always sound alike?

A. *Th* sometimes has a hard Sound, as *this*, *they*, *bathe*, *brother*; and sometimes it is sounded softer; as, *hath*, *bath*, *thin*, *thick*.

Q. Wherein doth *h* alter its sound?

A. *K* before *n* in the Beginning of a Word is pronounced like *h*, as, *knock*, *knife*, *knowledge*.

Q. Wherein doth *s* change its Sound?

A. *S* sounds sometimes soft, as, *this*, *best*, *lessen*; and sometimes hard, like *z*, as, *these*, *his*, *Reason*.

Q. How does *t* change its Sound?

A. *Ti*, *ci*, and *si*, in the Middle of a Word, sound like *sh*, when another Vowel follows them; as, *Action*, *social*, *Vision*, &c. except when *s* goes just before the *t* as, *Christian*, *Question*; also when *ti* comes before the additional Terminations, *er*, *est*, *eth*, *ed*; as *loftier*, *loftiest*, *pitieth*, *pitied*, &c. likewise in Greek Names beginning with *anti*, as *Antioch*, &c.

Q. Doth *t* sound like *s* any where?

A. *St* sounds like double *f* in such Words as *these*, *Castle*, *Thistle*, *Whistle*, &c.

LESSON CLXXXII.

Q. Are all Consonants always pronounced?

A. No; nine of them lose their Sound entirely in some Words, as *b*, *c*, *g*, *h*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *s*, and *w*.

Q. When doth *b* lose its Sound?

A. *B* is not sounded at the End of a Word just after *m*; as, *Lamb*, *Comb*; nor before *t*, as *Debt*, *Doubt*.

Q. When is *c* quite silent?

A. *C* is not sounded in these Words, *Verdict*, *Victuals*, *indict*, *Muscle*.

Q. Where has *g* no Sound?

A. *G* has no Sound before *n*, in the End of a Word, as, *Sign*, *Sovereign*, *condign*.

Q. When is *h* without Sound?

A. *H* is hardly sounded in these Words, *Honour*, *Honest*, *Heir*, *Herb*.

Q. When is *l* not pronounced?

A. The Sound of *l* is almost worn out towards the End of a Syllable, in many Words, as, *Psalm*, *Half*, *Fault*, *talk*, *Salmon*, *Falcon*.

Q. Where is *n* silent?

A. *N* is never pronounced at the End of a Word after *m*, as, *damn*, *condemn*, *Column*, *contemn*, *limn*, *solemn*, *Hymn*, *Autumn*; nor in the Words *Malt-kiln*, *Brick-kiln*.

Q. Where does *p* lose its Sound?

A. *P* can hardly be sounded in these, viz. *Receipt*, *Psalm*, *tempt*, *empty*, *Redemption*.

Q. In what Words doth *s* lose its Sound?

A. *S* is not sounded in *Isle*, *Island*, &c.

Q. When is *w* not pronounced?

A. The Sound of *w* before *r* is almost worn out, as *Wrath*, *write*, *bewray*; nor is it sounded after *s* in these Words, *Sword*, *woon*, *Answer*.

LESSON CLXXXIII.

Q. Do the Vowels always keep the same Sound?

A. Every Vowel has a long and a short Sound; but the Letter *a* is pronounced long, and short, and broad.

Q. How are these three several Sounds distinguished?

A. *A* is sounded short in *Mat*, *Cart*; it is long in *Mate*, *Care*; and broad when *l* follows it in the same Syllable, as *call*, *Malt*, *Halter*; except in some Words that have double *ll* in the Middle; as, *Tallow*, *Sallad*; or, where *f* or *v* Consonants follows; as, *Calf*, *Half*, *Calve*; likewise *a* is often pronounced broad when it comes after a *w* in the same Syllable, as *War*, *Water*, *Swan*, &c.

Q. How do you know when the Vowels are to be pronounced long or short?

A. All single Vowels are short, where only a single Consonant comes after them in the same Syllable, as *Stag*, *thin*, *pin*, *not*, *Cur*; and they have a long Sound, if *e* be added at the end of a Word, after a single Consonant, as, *Stage*, *these*, *pine*, *Note*; except in these Words, *give*, *live*, *some*, *come*, *gone*, *love*, *done*, *dove*, where the Letters *i* and *o* sound short.

LESSON CLXXXIV.

Q. Do the Vowels ever quite lose their Sound?

A. One of the Vowels in a Diphthong often loses its Sound, and sometimes single Vowels too.

Q. When doth *a* lose its Sound?

A. A single *a* seldom or never loses its Sound, except in *Diamond*.

Q. When doth *e* lose its Sound?

A. *E* loses its Sound in Words of two Syllables, that end in *en*, as *Garden*, *Token*: or *le*, as *Candle*, *Castle*; or *re*, as *Mitre*, *Lucre*.

Q. Is a single *e* ever pronounced at the End of a Word?

A. A single *e* is never pronounced at the End of a Word, but where there is no other Vowel in the Word, as, *the*, *he*, *me*, *we*, *be*.

Q. Why then doth *e* stand at the end of so many Words, if it must be silent and not pronounced?

A. The silent *e* at the end of a Word serves two Purposes. First, it makes that Word or Syllable long, which otherwise would be short, as, *can*, *Gane*, *not*, *Note*, &c.

Secondly, it softens the Sound of *c*, and *g*, as, *lac*, *lace*, *Rag*, *Age*, *sing*, *finger*, &c.

In other Words it does nothing but shew the Genius and Custom of the English Tongue, which seldom ends a Word with any other of the four Vowels; as, *lie*, *die*, *Toe*, *Foe*, *Sloe*, *true*, *Virtue*, *Plague*.

Q. Are there any Words wherein *i* is not pronounced?

A. *I* is not pronounced in *Evil*, *Devil*, *Venison*, *Marriage*, *Business*, *Cushion*, *Parliament*.

Q. Doth *o* ever lose its Sound?

A. The Sound of *o* is lost in many Words ending in *on*, as *Mutton*, *Crimson*, *Bacon*, &c.

Q. Doth *u* ever quite lose its Sound?

A. A single *u* is always pronounced; but it is often lost when another Vowel follows it after *g*, as *guard*, *guilty*, *Tongue*, *Plague*; yet not always, as *Anguish*, *languish*.

Q. Doth not *u* lose its sound after *q*?

A. *Q* is never written without *u*, and there are some Words wherein the *u* is quite silent; as, *conquer*, *Musquet*, *Liquor*, *Masquerade*; and all Words borrowed from other Languages, that end in *que*, as, *Barque*, *risque*, *burlesque*, *oblique*.

LESSON CLXXXV.

Q. Are both the Vowels in a Diphthong plainly pronounced?

A. In some Words they seem to be pronounced; in

some are not, and in other Words they have a peculiar Sound by themselves.

Q. Give some Instances of Words where both Vowels seem to be pronounced.

A. *ai* are both pronounced in the Word *Pain*, *ou* in *House*, *oi* in *Point*, *ow* in *Cow*.

Q. Give some Instances of Diphthongs where but one of the Vowels is pronounced.

A. *A* only is pronounced in *Heart*: *e* in *Bread*; *i* in *Guide*; *o* in *Cough*; and *u* in *rough*.

Q. Give some Instances where the Vowels, joined in a Diphthong, have a peculiar Sound of their own.

A. *Ee* in *Need*, *oo* in *Moon*.

Q. What is the Use of writing two Vowels where but one is pronounced?

A. Custom has made it necessary, and it serves also generally to lengthen the Syllable, or to alter the Sound of the other Vowel; as, *au* in *Cause*; *eo* in *People*, *ea* in *Groan*.

LESSON CLXXXVI.

Directions for dividing Words into Syllables, in Spelling.

Q. What is Spelling?

A. Spelling is the Art of composing Words out of Letters and Syllables, either in Reading or Writing.

Q. What are the general Rules for Division of Syllables in Spelling?

A. 1. A single Consonant between two Vowels, goes with the last, as, *a-buse*, *a-dorn*, *re-late*, &c. but the double Letter *x* is always subjoined to the Vowel before it, as, in *Lux-ury*, *Max-im*, *Ex-ample*, &c.

2. If two Consonants, not proper to begin a Word, come between two Vowels, they are divided, as, *com-mon*, *pur-sue*, *per-fect*, &c. but if two or more Consonants, &c. are proper to begin a Word, they go with the last Vowel, as, *Ma-ster*, *Bro-ther*, *Si-ster*, &c.

3. If three or more Consonants, not proper to begin a Word, meet between two Vowels, the first of them is subjoined to the former Vowel, as, *sup-ply*, *con-struct*.

4. Two Vowels, not a Diphthong, meeting in the Middle of a Word, are to be divided; as *cre-ate*, *De-ni-al*, &c.

Q. What Sort of Words are excepted from these particular Rules?

A. Compound Words and Derivatives.

Q. What is a Compound Word?

A. A Compound Word is either made up of two distinct Words, as, *where-in, thank-ful, Cart-house*; or it is made of one Word, which is called the Primitive, and a Syllable going before it, which is called a Preposition, such as *ad, ed, un, sub, per, de, dis, trans, re, &c.* whence arise such Words as these, *en-able, un-equal, dis-ease, re-strain*, and such like.

Q. What is a Derivative Word?

A. A Derivative Word is made of one Word and a Syllable coming after it, which is called a Termination; such as *ed, in painted; en, in golden; ess, in Countess; est, in readest, er, in Hear-er; ing, in talking; ish, in fool-ish; ist, in Art-ist; ous, in covetous; ly, in kindly, &c.*

Q. How are the Compound and Derivative Words divided in Spelling?

A. Compound Words are Spelt as the Simple Words of which they are composed, as, *Gold-smith, Wheel-wright, fore-know, &c.*

2. Derivative Words are generally spelt as their Primitives, as *King, Kingdom; tempt, tempted; perform, per-formance, &c.*

3. When the Primitive ends with *e* final, the *e* is omitted; as, *Fame, fam-ous; desire, desir-ed*; but *e* remains before *able*, or a Consonant, as *Peace, peace-able, love, lovely, &c.* When the Primitive ends with *y*, it is changed into *i* in the Derivative; except before *ing*, as, *En-vy, envi-ous, sanctify, Sanctifi-cation.*

4. When a Primitive Monosyllable, or a Primitive Word of two Syllables which is accented on the last, ends with a single Consonant without a Diphthong before it, that Consonant is doubled; as, *Sin, sin-ned, cut, cut-teth, glad, glad-den, commit, commit-ting, stop, stop-ped, &c.*

LESSON CLXXXVII.

Rules for Reading.

Did People but accustom themselves to read with the same Rest, Emphasis, and Cadence, which they use in their common Conversation, there would be no Occasion for Rules to direct them in Pronunciation: But as we find this grand Rule, "read as you talk," so shockingly violated by

most Children at School, it may not be improper in this Place, to give some Directions for avoiding common Errors, as well as some Rules for reading with Elegance and Propriety.

The most common Faults are,

1. Reading too loud is not only disagreeable to the Hearers, but inconvenient to the Reader; as it puts him under the Inconvenience of overstraining his Voice; by which he deprives himself of the Power of modulating and managing as he ought to do; the Consequence of which is, a continued Tone, to the Destruction of every Grace in Reading.

2. Reading too low is another Fault, which, though not so inconvenient to the Reader, is as disagreeable to the Hearers; as it discovers an Indolence in the Reader, which is sure to beget a Listlessness in the Auditory.

3. Reading too fast is another Fault, as thereby the Hearer loses the Benefit of a great Number of Words; which perhaps ought to be remembered.

4. Reading too slow is another Fault, as it generally occasions the Reader's making more Stops in his Pronunciation than are used by the Author.

5. With some the Voice rises and falls at improper Parts of the Sentence, and that, frequently, by Leaps and Starts, without any Regard to the Emphasis and Cadence.

6. Another Fault is, when the Voice is continued on with a dull Uniformity; the Reader neither raising nor sinking it, so as to add any kind of Grace to the Reading.

7. A particular Fault is reading with a Tone. Some read with a squeaking, some with a canting, some with an awful and some with a whining Tone; but they are all vastly disagreeable to the Hearer of any kind of Delicacy.

These are the principle Faults in reading, which depend on Habit. There are some which depend on the Formation of the Organs of Speech, &c. one of which being the most common, is a thick clattering Voice; when a Person mumbles, or as the Saying is, swallows his Words; leaving out some of the short Words, and some Syllable of the long ones. This renders the Sense obscure.

Now to avoid these Errors, it is necessary, that the Reader begins Sentences in an even moderate Voice; that he keeps his Eyes a few Words before his Tongue, to observe the Stops, &c. that he pronounces every Word with a clear

Articulation ; that he pay due Regard to the Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence ; and that he carefully attend the Sense and Design of the Author.

In reading, therefore, it is necessary that the Stops, Notes, Marks, Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence be known, well understood, and properly managed.

LESSON CLXXXVIII.

An Explanation of the Marks and Stops in Reading.

(,) A Comma is a Pause, or Resting in Speech, while you may tell one ; as in the first Stop of the following Examples. *Get Wisdom, get Understanding ; forget it not : Neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.*

(;) A Semicolon is a Note of Breathing, or a Pause, while you may tell two ; and is used when there is much of the Sentence or Paragraph behind ; as in the second Pause of the above Example.

(:) A Colon is a pause while you may tell three, and is used when the Sense is perfect, but not ended, as in the third Stop of the above Example.

(.) A Period, or full Stop, denotes the longest Pause, or while you may tell four ; and is placed after a Sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the last Stop of the above Example.

(?) An Interrogation is used when a Question is ask'd, as, "How long ye Simple ones, will ye love Simplicity ? and the Scorners delight in their Scorning, and Fools hate Knowledge ?"

(!) A Note of Admiration is used when any Thing is expressed with Wonder ; and in good Pronunciation they require a Pause somewhat longer than the Period ; as, "O Lord, how glorious are thy Works !"

() A Parenthesis is used to include Words in a Sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the Sense ; as, "The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise (*as some Men count Slackness*), but is long-suffering towards us, not willing that any should perish. 2 Pet. iii. 9.

(^) A Caret is used to denote where a Letter or Word is left out ; as, Evil Communications corrupt ^{good} Manners.

(-) The Hyphen is used to separate Syllables, and the Members of Compound Words ; as, *Watch-man, Coach-man,*

(') The Apostrophe, at the Head of a Letter, denotes the Omission of one or more subsequent Letters as, *lov'd, fear'd,* for *loved, feared,* &c.

(') The Accent or Mark for Pronunciation, placed over a Vowel in a Word; it is also used to shew that the Stress of the Voice in pronouncing the Word is upon that Syllable.

(") Quotation, or a double Comma turned, is put at the Beginning of such Lines as are recited out of other Authors.

(||) Parallels are often used in the Margins of Holy Writ, when a Sentence or Word may be otherwise termed.

(*†) An Asterism, and Obelisk or Dagger, are used to direct or refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

(☞) An Index or Hand, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it stands.

(§) A Section or Division is used in subdividing of a Chapter into lesser Parts.

(¶) A Paragraph, is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject or Matter.

LESSON CLXXXIX.

Every Word of more than one Syllable has an Accent, viz. one Syllable is pronounced stronger, and a musical Note higher than the other Syllables.

Emphasis, in a Sentence, is just the same as Accent in a Word, only of greater Extent, in Proportion as a Sentence is more comprehensive than a Word.—*Emphasis* sometimes rises so high as a Musical Fifth, and the Voice strong in Proportion. It is of vast Use in Elocution, as, thereby, the different Passions of a Writer are conveyed by the Reader, to the Hearers.

Cadence is a gentle fall of the Voice at the End of a Sentence, and also at some of the Divisions thereof.—Every Sentence has not this gentle fall; as it sometimes happens that interrogative and emphatical Sentences have the emphatical Word at the End.

The *Cadence* has the same Extent as the *Emphasis*.

The same Rules must be regarded in reading Poetry that are in reading Prose; neither the Rhyme nor the Numbers should take off the Attention of the Reader from the Sense and Spirit of the Writer.

LESSON CXC.

Though Public Oratory is not within the Province of the School-Boy ; yet that he may not be utterly destitute of the Knowledge of expressing the Passions by the Actions of the Parts of the Body, I will here give him a few of the most material Rules used for that Purpose.

1. In speaking of *Love*, let the Countenance express a Chearfulness ; let the Right Hand gently press the Left Breast, and let the Voice be soft and smooth.

2. In *Anger*, let the Countenance be gloomy, bend down the Hand, and let the Voice be strong, vehement, and boisterous.

3. In *Joy*, let the Countenance be chearful, and the Voice quick, clear, and sweet.

4. In *Sorrow*, let the Countenance be gloomy, let the Hands be folded, and let the Voice be low and flexible.

5. In *Fear*, let the Countenance be gloomy, let the Arms be drawn back towards the Body, and let the Voice be hesitating and tremulous.

6. In *Courage*, let the Countenance be smooth and bold, and let the Voice be full and loud.

7. In speaking of the *Soul*, let the Right Hand be moved towards the Breast.

8. In speaking of *Heaven*, and Things above, let the Hands and Eyes be lifted up ; but let not the Hands be lifted higher than the Head.

9. In speaking of Things beneath, such as deserve *Contempt*, let the Hands and Eyes be cast down ; but let not the Hands fall much lower than the Breast.

10. In making any Thing plain and clear, open one or both Hands.

11. In demonstrating a Thing, put forth the Fore-Finger of the Right Hand.

12. In Reproach put out the Middle Finger of the same Hand.

13. In *refusing*, or *abhorring* a Thing, put out the Right Hand, and let the Head be turned towards the Left.

LESSON CXCI.

Notwithstanding the above Rules, we cannot suppose that a Reader will ever acquire an elegant Delivery, unless he take in the full Sense, and enter into the full Spirit of the Author : he never can convey the Force and Fulness of an Author's Ideas, till he feels them himself.

The great Rule of Oratory is this, "That to make a Man speak well and pronounce with a right *Emphasis*, he ought thoroughly to understand all that he says, be fully persuaded of it, and bring himself to have those *Affections* which he desires to infuse into others.

He (says an ingenious Author) that is inwardly persuaded of the Truth of what he says, and that he hath a Concern about it in his Mind, will pronounce with a natural *Vehe- mence* that is far more lovely than all the Strains that Art can lead him to. An Orator must endeavour to feel what he says, and then he will speak so as to make others feel it.

LESSON CXCI.

Q. When are Capital Letters used?

A. The first Letter of every Sentence should be a Capital; as also the first Letter in every Line of Poetry, and of the Proper Names of Persons, Places, Arts, and Trades; and the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*. It is likewise usual, when we mention our Superiors, and especially the Deity, to signify the Reverence we owe them, by prefixing a Capital to those Titles or Epithets which peculiarly belong to them. Some Authors begin every Noun Substantive with a Capital; but as the Custom is not general, we must leave every one to follow it or not, as his Inclination shall direct him.

LESSON CXCI.

Q. What are the usual Abbreviations of Titles?

A. They are these following.

Mr. Master	M. D. Doctor of	Bart. Baronet
Mrs. Mistrefs	Phyfic	Capt. Captain
Ld. Lord	LL. D. Doctor of	Lieut. Lieutenant
Bp. Bishop	Laws	Col. Colonel
Abp. Archbishop	M. A. Master of	Lp. Lordship
Knt. Knight	Arts	Rt. Hon. Right Ho-
Esq. Esquire	B. D. Bachelor of	nourable
Gent. Gentleman	Divinity	F. R. S. Fellow of
Dr. or S. T. P. Doc-	B. A. Bachelor of	the Royal Society
tor of Divinity	Arts	G. R. George Rex
	St. Saint	

LESSON CXCI.

Q. Are there any other Abbreviations used in English?

A. Yes; these following.

A. D. or An. Dom.	i. e. that is	Per Cent. by the
in the Year of our	MS. Manuscript	Hundred
Lord	MSS. Manuscripts	P. C. Privy Coun-
A. M. Forenoon	N. B. Note well	sellor
B. V. the Blessed	N. S. New Stile	P. M. Afternoon
Virgin	O. S. Old Stile	P. S. Postscript
J. H. S. Jefus the	P. Ann. Yearly	Ult. the last
Saviour of Men		Viz. that is to say

Q. How many Days in each Month, and how abridged ?

A. Jan. January	31	Ma. May	31	Sept. September	30
Feb. February	28	Jun. June	30	Oct. October	31
Mar. March	31	Jul. July	31	Nov. November	30
Apr. April	30	Aug. August	31	Dec. December	31

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3		9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	—		16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	—	—		25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	—	—	—		36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	—	—	—	—		49	56	63	70	77	84
8	—	—	—	—	—		64	72	80	88	96
9	—	—	—	—	—	—		81	90	99	108
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		100	110	120
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		121	132
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		144

P E N C E T A B L E.

d.		s. d.	d.		s.
20	are	1 8	24	are	2
30	—	2 6	36	—	3
40	—	3 4	48	—	4
50	—	4 2	60	—	5
60	—	5 0	72	—	6
70	—	5 10	84	—	7
80	—	6 8	96	—	8
90	—	7 6	108	—	9
100	—	8 4	120	—	10
110	—	9 2	132	—	11
120	—	10 0	144	—	12

The CHURCH CATECHISM.

QUESTION. *WHAT is your Name?*

Answer. N. or M.

Q. *Who gave you this Name?*

A. My Godfathers and Godmothers in my Baptism, wherein I was made a Member of Christ, the Child of God, and an Inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Q. *What did your Godfathers and Godmothers then for you?*

A. They did promise and vow three Things in my Name. First, That I should renounce the Devil and all his Works, the Poms and Vanities of this wicked World, and all the sinful Lusts of the Flesh. Secondly, That I should believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith. And thirdly, That I should keep God's holy Will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the Days of my Life.

Q. *Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and do as they have promised for thee?*

A. Yes, verily; and by God's help so I will. And I heartily thank our Heavenly Father that he hath called me to this state of Salvation, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. And I pray unto God to give me his Grace, that I may continue the same unto my Life's End.

Q. *Rehearse the Articles of thy Belief?*

A. I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried; he descended into Hell; the third Day he rose again from the Dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right Hand of God the Father Almighty: From thence he shall come to judge the Quick and the Dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; the Holy Catholic Church: the Communion of Saints; the Forgiveness of Sins; the Resurrection of the Body, and the Life everlasting. *Amen.*

Q. *What dost thou chiefly learn in these Articles of thy Belief?*

A. First, I learn to believe in God the Father, who hath made me and all the World; secondly, in God the Son, who hath redeemed me and all Mankind; thirdly, in God the Holy Ghost, who sanctifieth me, and all the elect People of God.

Q. You said that your Godfathers and Godmothers did promise for you, that you should keep God's Commandments. Tell me how many there be?

A. Ten.

Q. Which be they?

A. The same which God spake in the twentieth Chapter of Exodus, saying, I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage.

I. Thou shalt have none other Gods but me.

II. Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven Image, nor the likeness of any Thing that is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, or in the Water under the Earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the Sins of the Fathers upon the Children, unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me, and shew Mercy unto Thousands, in them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain. For the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

IV. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day: Six Days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do: But the seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of Work, thou, and thy Son, and thy Daughter, thy Man-servant, and thy Maid-servant, thy Cattle, and the Stranger that is within thy Gates: for in six Days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh Day. Wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh Day, and hallowed it.

V. Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy Days may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

VI. Thou shalt do no Murder.

VII. Thou shalt not commit Adultery.

VIII. Thou shalt not Steal.

IX. Thou shalt not bear false Witness against thy Neighbour.

X. Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's House, thou shalt not covet thy Neighbour's Wife, nor his Servant, nor his Maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any Thing that is his.

Lord have Mercy upon us, and write all these thy Laws in our Hearts we beseech thee.

Q. What dost thou chiefly learn by these Commandments.

A. I learn two Things: My Duty towards God, and my Duty towards my Neighbour.

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Q. What is your Duty towards God?

A. My Duty towards God is to believe in him, and to love him, with all my Heart, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength; to worship him; to give him Thanks; to put my whole Trust in him, and to rely upon him; to honor his Holy Name, and his Word, and to serve him truly all the Days of my Life.

Q. What is thy Duty towards thy Neighbour?

A. My Duty towards my Neighbour is to love him as myself, and to do unto all Men as I would they should do unto me. To love, honour, and succour my Father and Mother. To honor and obey the King, and all that are put in Authority under him. To submit myself to all my Governors, Teachers, spiritual Pastors and Masters. To order myself lowly and reverently to all my Betters. To hurt nobody by Word or Deed. To be true and just in all my Dealings. To bear no Malice or Hatred in my Heart. To keep my Hands from picking and stealing, and my Tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering. To keep my Body in Temperance, Soberness, and Chastity; not to covet nor desire other Men's Goods, but to learn and labour truly to get my own Living, and to do my Duty in that state of Life unto which it shall please God to call me.

Q. Let me hear you repeat the Lord's Prayer.

A. OUR Father, which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this Day our daily Bread. And forgive us our Trespases as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into Temptation. But deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

Q. What desirest thou of God in this Prayer?

A. I desire my Lord God our heavenly Father, who is the giver of all Goodness, to send his Grace unto me and to all People, that we may worship him, serve him, and obey him, as we ought to do. And I pray unto God that he will send us all Things that be needful both for our Souls and Bodies. And that he will be merciful unto us, and forgive us our Sins; and that it will please him to save and defend us from all Dangers ghostly and bodily: And that he will keep us from all Sin and Wickedness, and from our ghostly Enemy, and from everlasting Death. And this I trust he will do of his Mercy and Goodness, through our Lord Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Q. How many Sacraments hath Christ ordained in his Church?

A. Two only, as generally necessary to Salvation: that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

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Q. What meanest thou by the Word Sacrament?

A. An outward and visible Sign of an inward and spiritual Grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, as a Means whereby we receive the same, and as a Pledge to assure us thereof.

Q. How many Parts are there in a Sacrament?

A. Two; the outer visible Sign, and the inward spiritual Grace.

Q. What is the outward visible Sign or Form of Baptism?

A. Water, wherein the Person is baptized, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Q. What is the inward and spiritual Grace?

A. A Death unto Sin, a new Birth unto Righteousness; for being by Nature born in Sin, and the Children of Wrath, we are hereby made the Children of Grace.

Q. What is required of Persons to be baptized?

A. Repentance, whereby they forsake Sin; and Faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the Promises of God made to them in the Sacrament.

Q. Why then are Infants baptized, when, by Reason of their tender Age, they cannot perform them?

A. Because they promise them both by their Sureties, which Promise, when they come to Age, themselves are bound to perform.

Q. Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained?

A. For the continual Remembrance of the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ, and the Benefits which we receive thereby.

Q. What is the outward Part, or Sign of the Lord's Supper?

A. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

A. What is the inward Part or Thing signified?

A. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the Faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Q. What is the Benefit whereof we are Partakers thereby?

A. The strengthening and refreshing of our Souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our Bodies are by the Bread and Wine.

Q. What is required of them that come to the Lord's Supper?

A. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former Sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new Life: have a lively Faith in God's mercy through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his Death: and be in Charity with all Men.

F I N I S.